Come and have a "Wee MacGregor" or a "Togo Sundae."
Campbell's Fountain
Cor. Fort & Douglas
Look for the sign of the Camel.

The Daily Colonist.

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
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COAL
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VOL. XCIII. NO. 146 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

The Greatest Pen on Earth

A FOUNTAIN PEN

3 Sizes, 3 Prices
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

THE WATERMAN FOUNTAIN
Has Stood the Test for years.
$3.00 to $18.00

Challoner & Mitchell
Selling Agents for Victoria.

See Our
Delicatessen Department

ROAST VEAL, Sliced to Order, per pound	40c
ROAST PORK, Sliced to Order, per pound	40c
ROAST BEEF, Sliced to Order, per pound	40c
HAM SAUSAGE, Sliced to Order, per pound	15c
BOILED HAM, Sliced to Order, per pound	35c
PICKLED PIGS' FEET, each	5c
POTATO SALAD, per pound	20c
LAMBS' TONGUES, per pound	40c
HEAD CHEESE, per pound	15c
LIVER SAUSAGE, per pound	15c
FRANKFORTS, per pound	15c
SAUERKRAUT, per pound	10c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
PROGRESSIVE GROCERS

WALLPAPER SALE

Some 25c. Papers for ..... 10c.
Some 10c. Papers for ..... 3c.
And many at half price.

We must CLEAR OUT our present large stock before moving into the new premises now building on Broad street, connecting with Fort Street store next to Five Sisters' Block.

The Melrose Co., LD.
78 FORT STREET
Soon to Move to 38 and 40 Fort St.

No. 3849
WINS THE
White Swan Gramophone
Drawn for 31st May at Johns Bros. Grocers.

SIGNS AND BANNERS
For Picnics, Socials, Excursions
or any other purpose.
MELLOR BROS., LIMITED
'PHONE 812. 70 FORT STREET.

CEMENT
VANCOUVER ISLAND, Sacks
WHITE'S PORTLAND, Barrels
Write or Call for Quotations
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD

WATSON'S AN INSPIRING SPIRIT.
DUNDEE
A WHIFF OF HEATHER. WHISKY.
The Hudson's Bay Co., Sole Agents for B.C.

CHICK FOOD
The proper food for chicks at this time of the year. Sold in any quantity.
TRY SOME.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Congdon is Now Dictator

Appointed Coadjutor of Yukon Commissioner With Power to Graft.

Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Campbell Sweeney are Commissioners.

All Interest Centers on the Bye-Elections in London and Oxford.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 3.—Although W. W. B. McInnes is commissioner of the Yukon, Mr. Congdon is to be virtually dictator in the territory. He is appointed legal advisor to the commissioner with a seat in the council. He is accorded the right of private practice and retains the government patronage. The government's action will lead to severe criticism on the part of the opposition, as, in effect, this particular appointment puts every man in the Yukon at Congdon's mercy.

Owing to the pressure of government business, the order-in-council appointing the British Columbia fisheries commissioner has not yet passed, but will be some day next week. The commission will be composed of Chief Justice Hunter and Campbell Sweeny, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, being associated with them in an advisory capacity. It is expected that the state of Washington will appoint a similar commission, and that joint conferences will be held, but it has been decided not to constitute the two parties into an international commission.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick is greatly improved in health. He is in Quebec today, but is expected to return here Monday. British Columbia judicial appointments will be made next week.

Col. Pellatt, Queen's Own, and Col. Williams, Royal Canadian Dragoons, have been appointed honorary A. D. C.'s to the Governor General.

His Excellency informed a deputation of the directors of the Central Canada fair who wanted him to open the exhibition next September, that it would not be possible, as he expects to be visiting Western Canada about that time. It is not quite settled whether he will go as far as the Coast.

The post office department has commenced a crusade against the numerous despatch or messenger services which have started up in the cities of Eastern Canada. They have been delivering letters by messenger at a much cheaper rate than the post office. The penalty is $20 for every offence. The departmental definition of a letter includes even circulars and accounts sent in closed covers.

R. G. McConnell, of the geological survey, leaves for the Yukon in a couple of days. He will devote himself first to Kluani district and Alsem river, and later proceed to the Burwash diggings in St. Elias range, leaving McLaren, his assistant, in the region west of White Horse. Joseph Keele, of the survey, has instructions to devote himself to the northern branch of the Stewart, while Charles Camsel will work from the sources of the Stewart river the entire length of the Peel river to the delta of the Mackenzie.

The stupid action of the present ministry in declining to become a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty in 1898 is now beginning to be felt. Canadian goods under the treaty would have had the benefit of considerable tariff reductions in the Japanese markets, and now the manufacturers and producers of this country are beginning to feel the effects of United States competition in Japan. It is likely that when the Russian-Japanese war is over, Great Britain's treaty with her eastern ally will be revised, and then Canada will have an opportunity of repairing her error.

The eyes of eastern Canadians especially are centered just now upon the by-elections in London and North Oxford. Recognizing how important it is that these two seats should be carried, the government is concentrating all its forces on the two ridings, and all their resources are being fully called into requisition. It was Sir John Macdonald who declared on one occasion that it was unsafe to bet upon horse races or elections, and certainly what is now a political proverb applies with full force to the present contest. The situation in London is one that is different to what it was last November, although the candidates are the same. Mr. Hyman was only acting minister of public works at that time, but now he is in the fight with the full prestige of a holder of a portfolio. Will London reject him now as it nearly did six months ago? Supporters of the government here declare it would be folly to expect the city to turn down one of its favorite sons, especially when he happens to be a cabinet minister. William Grey, the Conservative candidate, is equally as well liked as Mr. Hyman. He entered the contest last November practically at the eleventh hour. It was looked upon then as a forlorn hope. The narrow margin by which he was defeated, eighteen, was a surprise to friend and foe alike. Mr. Grey is a splendid campaigner, and unless barrels of money are turned into the city against him he has a good chance of election. Polling will be on the same lists as used in the Ontario provincial elections in January, when Mr. Beck, the Conservative candidate, was elected by over 500 majority, so that Mr. Grey's chances of success are excellent.

In North Oxford the Conservatives have to overcome an adverse majority of over 500, but the change of 250 votes from Liberal to Conservative will accomplish this. The feeling in both ridings against the government's proposed coercion of the new western provinces is said to be intense and the result of the polling on the 13th is eagerly awaited.

The policies of the two parties are on trial in the contests. The government has taken a definite stand on the separate school question while the Conservatives have been just as emphatic the other way. The result of the election is bound to have a far-reaching effect. Should the Conservatives capture one or both of the seats it will be a clear indication that the country endorses their policy, and the fight in parliament will be prosecuted with a new vigor. In the event of the government retaining both seats, then your readers may look for a speedy termination of the proceedings of the present session.

The House this week had an animated discussion upon the application of a thin red line to the names of Conservative voters in Manitoba constituencies at the last election. Several Conservative members gave noteworthy instances of the manner in which the lists were manipulated in Liberal interests by partisan deputy returning officers. The debate was memorable by reason of the fact that Thos. Greenway spoke for the first time this session in defence of the policy pursued by the deputy returning officers. He was followed by Mr. Roche of Marquette, who pounded him so vigorously that the member for Lisgar had to leave the house amid cries of "Don't go" and "Come back, Tom."

THORPE & CO'S
PALE
DRY GINGER ALE

CONFLICT WITH WORKERS.

Police and Cossacks Charge Mob and Many Are Hurt.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—A conflict between workmen and Cossacks and mounted police occurred during the evening of June 2 at Liesnoikolpue, a suburb of St. Petersburg. Twelve workmen were seriously injured and forty were slightly hurt. Fifteen Cossacks and policemen were injured and two horses were killed. A crowd composed of 15,000 workmen, singing revolutionary songs and carrying red flags, marched on the Polish institute and were charged by the Cossacks, who used the flats of their sabres. The workmen, who used sticks and stones, were finally dispersed and order was restored.

Peace Prospects Now Discussed

St. Petersburg Greatly Interested in President's Talk With Count Cassini.

Japanese Minister Is Closeted With Mr. Roosevelt Late Last Night.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The American embassy was the centre of interest yesterday on account of President Roosevelt tendering his good offices in the direction of peace. Ambassador Meir was besieged by members of the diplomatic corps, who desired light on the President's plan and intentions and the chance of its acceptance was a topic of general interest in St. Petersburg.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff did not lay the matter before the Emperor yesterday, but probably will visit Tsarskoe Selo Monday instead of Tuesday for this purpose.

Officials of the foreign office adopted a non-committal tone regarding the prospects of action on it, saying the decision rested with the Emperor, who, up to the present, is firm for war.

Waste of Life Ignored.

On all sides it is realized that the question of indemnity will be the greatest stumbling block in the way of the efforts of the peace party. The war faction urges that if Russia is obliged to pay an enormous indemnity, she might as well spend the same amount in continuing the war a year or two longer and trust to financial pressure to do its work on Japan. They say that Russia's situation could not be made much worse.

In Manchuria the reinforcement of Lieut.-General Linevitch has been going on without a pause. A traveler returning from Harbin reports passing train after train filled entirely with troops, and with apparently no reservists. Yesterday it was reported that widespread mobilization was contemplated in order to give General Linevitch the necessary numerical superiority over the Japanese.

Conference in Washington.

Washington, June 3.—Shortly after 9 o'clock tonight Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the White House by appointment. He was immediately received by the President. Except to intimate that he and the President had a general talk on the whole situation, Minister Takahira had nothing to say about his conference tonight.

He did not appear to be concerned about the presence of the Russian ships at Manila.

Following so closely the visit of Count Cassini, it was naturally inferred that the President took occasion to communicate to Mr. Takahira the views of Russia as presented by Count Cassini at the conference with him yesterday.

Diplomatic action in Washington today indicates that the European powers are prepared actively to assist the President in any way he may desire in the interest of peace in the Far East.

G. A. R. COMMANDER'S SUICIDE.

Watertown, N. Y., June 3.—Charles R. Gates, aged 60, health inspector of this city and commander of the local post of the G. A. R., shot himself in the head in his room in an hotel today. He died this afternoon. Despondency and ill-health are the reasons assigned for the act.

NO MONEY FOR BEACH.

Vancouverites Refuse Funds for English Bay Improvement.

Vancouver, June 3.—(Special)—Three out of the four money bylaws submitted to the people of Vancouver today passed. Thus $350,000 will be spent on streets and roadways, $47,500 on re-surfacing the streets, and $60,000 for fire halls, etc. The bylaw for $7,000 improvements to English bay bathing beach was lost. The vote was very small, mostly in the East End, where the improvements are chiefly to be made.

EFFECT OF SULTAN'S ACTION.

Paris Bourse Adversely Affected by Moroccan Situation.

Paris, June 3.—Prices on the Bourse today were heavy owing to the action of the Sultan of Morocco in the French reform propositions. The attempt on the life of the King of Spain caused further depression. At the close stocks had a slightly upward tendency. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 87.55 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500. The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three More Hobble Home

Russian Cruisers Reach a Port of Refuge in the Philippine Islands.

Rain of Shot Quickly Put the Admiral's Ship Out of Action.

St. Petersburg Greatly Relieved by News of Safe Arrival of Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—An important conference was held at the White House this afternoon, the participants besides the President being Secretary of the Navy Morton and Attorney General Moody. It related to the arrival today at Manila of the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, which were reported to have been sunk by the Japanese fleet. The three ships were damaged, but were able to proceed under their own steam.

Rear Admiral Train, in command of the United States squadron now at Manila, having heard rumors of the sighting of Russian warships near the island of Luzon, made an investigation with his squadron and discovered the damaged cruisers making their way to port. The United States vessels, after an exchange of salutes with Admiral Enquist, in command of the Russians, escorted the three vessels to Manila.

In the present circumstances, vessels of either of the belligerent nations would be permitted to remain at a neutral port only 24 hours, or if the ships were unseaworthy, only long enough to enable them to make the necessary repairs, in order that they might reach their nearest port.

It is the opinion in official circles that the cruisers will be dismantled and held at Manila until the conclusion of hostilities, and the request for their internment will come from the Russian admiral as soon as he shall have heard from the St. Petersburg government.

Totter Into Port.

Manilla, June 3.—Rear Admiral Enquist, who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet, arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this evening on board his flagship, the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemtchug.

All the vessels were more or less damaged, and there were many wounded men on board.

Rear Admiral Train, on board his flagship, the battleship Ohio, the Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh and Cincinnati, was manoeuvring outside Coregador when the Aurora saluted with 13 guns, and the Ohio answered.

Admiral Train and his squadron accompanied the Russian vessels to Manila.

In an interview Rear Admiral Enquist's executive officer said: "When the battle began the admiral was aboard the cruiser Oleg, which was hit a number of times by large shot. There was an incessant rain of shot from quick-firing guns and the ship was soon badly damaged.

Overwhelmed by Submarines.

"The admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which then drew the combined fire of many torpedo boat destroyers at close range and the attack of submarines. We were overwhelmed by the latter. A mist arose, and we made a dash for the open sea and were followed by the Oleg and the Jemtchug."

Rear Admiral Enquist is uninjured. Captain Egorieff, of the Aurora, was killed by a shell which struck the conning tower, and he was buried at sea.

On the Aurora three officers were wounded, 20 of the crew were killed and 83 were wounded. The losses on the Oleg were 12 of the crew killed and 18 wounded. On the Jemtchug the casualties were 21 junior officers killed and one wounded, 12 of the crew killed and 30 wounded.

Damage Done by Gun Fire.

From their appearance the Russian vessels are not damaged below the water line. Their funnels, however, are riddled by large shells. Several large shells pierced the cruisers amidships and a number of guns were dismounted. All the Russian officers interviewed assert that a large number of submarines caused confusion and defeat. Rear Admiral Enquest cabled his arrival to the Emperor of Russia.

The battleship Ohio and the cruiser Cincinnati are guarding the Russian ships. No official action as to disposition has been taken yet.

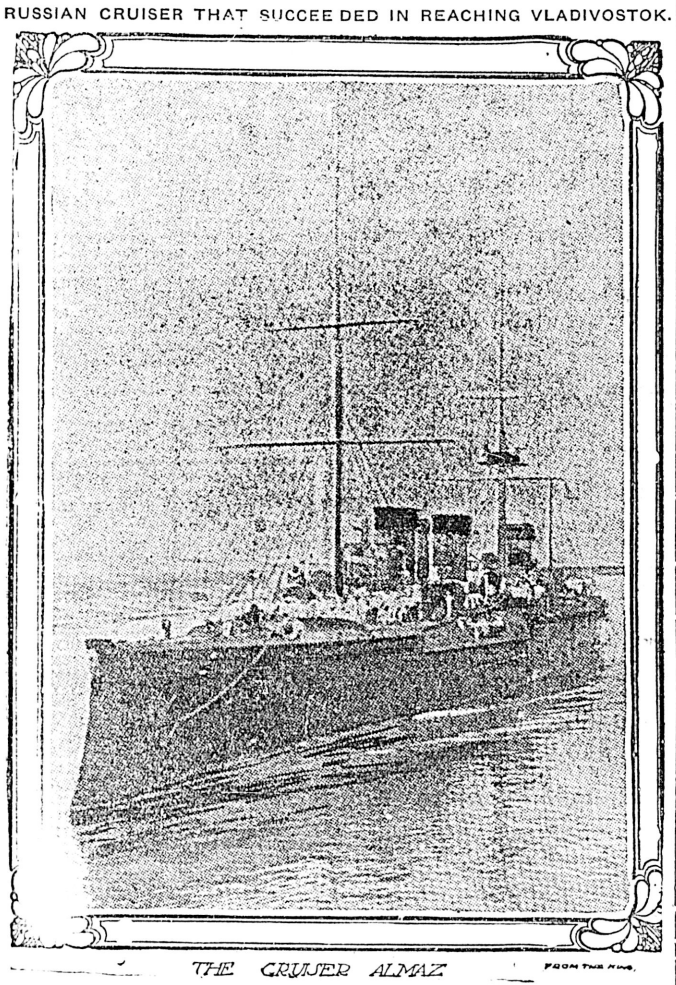
St. Petersburg, June 4.—The appearance of the missing cruisers at Manila has relieved the anxiety of the admiralty as the fate of all of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's warships is now definitely established. Naval officers think it probable that the ships will be interned and say that an attempt to reach Vladivostok would be practically hopeless and the ships would be exposed to great difficulties and danger on a long voyage homeward either across the Pacific ocean or through the Suez canal.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mexico City, June 3.—President Diaz yesterday appointed Joaquin D. Casasus to be ambassador of Mexico to the United States to succeed the late Manuel Aspiroz. The new minister is an eminent jurist litterateur and economist. He was secretary general of the Pan-American conference which met in this city in 1901. His contributions to the currency question have been an important factor in shaping the government's policy in regard to the monetary system of reform and the adoption of the gold standard.

Mr. D. Casasus will not take up his new duties before August.

RUSSIAN CRUISER THAT SUCCEEDED IN REACHING VLADIVOSTOK.



THE CRUISER ALMAZ

Pretty Spectacle In Berlin Streets

Blushing Young Bride-Elect Is Greeted by Thousands of Future Subjects.

Following the Traditions Manly Young Prince Precedes Princess With His Guards

Berlin, June 3.—Looking far more attractive than in any of her pictures, the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin drove publicly into this city today. Hundreds of thousands of her future subjects saw her for the first time, and they received her according to a carefully wrought out programme. But when they saw her smiling happily and with natural and not forced bearing, their good feelings expressed itself spontaneously in many a "Hoch" and cheer. It is the sincere belief that she is not only the betrothed wife of the Crown Prince but his sweetheart. As the chief burgomaster said in welcoming her, "the people of the city hoped her life would be rose strewn, as was the pavement over which she drove."

The Crown Prince who, following tradition, led his company of foot guards over the route of the procession an hour before the duchess entered the city, was also splendidly received. He acknowledged the cheering by saluting with his sword at every second step.

The business of the government paused and a million or so of persons took a half holiday to welcome an eighteen-year-old girl, the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who will sometime most probably be the German Empress. Her way was rose strewn, a choir of children sang her a greeting, the old guilds, with their emblems of the trades, lined the route, artillery sounded dully in an immensity of cheering, while at the end of her progress through the people the imperial family, attended by all the visiting and foreign delegations and all the great persons of state, joined with the Emperor and the Crown Prince Frederick William in receiving her at the palace.

The arrangements were admirable throughout. Volunteer first-aid assistants were stationed at intervals and took care promptly of policemen and others who were overcome by the heat of the sultry afternoon.

URIU TAKES A HAND.

Shanghai, June 4.—Vice Admiral Uriu, with a Japanese naval squadron, is expected at Gutzlaff island, in Nangchow bay, today.

Dominion News Notes

Sudden Death of a Well Known Young Lady at Montreal.

Col. Sherwood Arrests Two Railway Men Ordered to Be Deported.

Important Find of New Ledge at the War Eagle Mine Kossland.

MONTREAL, June 3.—Osla Clouston, second daughter of E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, dropped dead of heart disease while preparing to leave her home last night to attend a dinner at Lady Allan's.

The By-elections.

London, June 3.—The political situation in the by-election here is assuming a very interesting aspect. Both sides are putting forth every energy possible and the result is very vague as yet. The electors are showing a very deep consideration of the issues in question and various views are being put forth on behalf of both sides by leading politicians of the Dominion. The vote will doubtless be a record one and will have its surprises for both parties.

Street Railway Association.

Toronto, June 3.—Representatives from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec and other leading cities of the Dominion were in attendance at a meeting of the Canadian Street Railway Association yesterday. A general discussion on the value and efficiency of various forms of fenders, wheel guards, trolley guards, brakes and forms of appliances tending to reduce the severity of injuries received, was entered into yesterday. An effort will be made to fix the freight rates on different carrying lines throughout the country, and the question of mail delivery will also be taken up.

Illegal Practice.

The post office authorities are taking proceedings to prevent the messenger service companies of the city from delivering letters, circulars, parcels, etc., for one cent each. They claim it is an infraction of the postal law.

Charles A. P. Cockburn, secretary-treasurer of the Muskoka Navigation & Hotel Co., and father of Muskoka traffic, died suddenly at his residence last night.

Peremptory Deportation.

St. Thomas, June 3.—Col. Sherwood, of the Dominion police, arrived in the city last night with two warrants for the deportation of E. E. Caine and James G. Gilhul, trainmaster and chief train despatcher respectively of the Pere Marquette Railway. Both officials are under arrest. The solicitor for the railway company will apply for a writ of habeas corpus restraining the police from deporting them. Both of the arrested officials are Americans and came to St. Thomas about six months ago. If application for the writ is not successful the men will be deported. The railway people are greatly agitated. The matter likely will be taken to the Supreme court.

Fire Near Nelson.

Nelson, June 3.—Early this morning fire destroyed the boarding and store house on Morning mountain, just west of this city, of the Athabasca-Venus mines, leased to the Juno Mining Co., and occupied by a crew of thirty men. Building loss, $1,200, not insured locally; contents loss about $700, with equal insurance. The fire was caused by a coke range.

Find of High-grade Ore.

Rossland, June 3.—In the rear of the superintendent's office in a tunnel which is being driven diagonally across toward the War Eagle ground, a find of high grade ore has been made. It now completely fills the face of the tunnel. It is thought by those who have seen it to be a new ledge. The management of No. 2 regard the find as important, although it has not been developed enough to determine its size or importance. The connection on the 600-foot level of the Centre Star has been made between the Centre Star and War Eagle, thus giving better means of ventilation, and it will otherwise be advantageous in the operations of the mine. The crosscut connecting the two mines runs for a distance of 1000 feet between the two main shafts. Six hundred feet of it was recently finished. It was while making this connection that a nine-foot shoot of high grade ore was encountered in the Centre Star. This shoot, now that the connection, has been made, will be developed. Following are the shipments for the week ending tonight: Le Roi, 575; Centre Star, 1800; War Eagle, 1580; Le Roi No. 2, 60; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 630; Jumbo, 300; Spitzee, 600; total for the year, 146,509 tons

SITUATION AT NANAIMO.

Miners to Interview Manager Stockett on His Return From Victoria.

Nanaimo, June 3.—(Special)—Nothing fresh turned up today in regard to the mining difficulty. Manager Stockett left for Victoria; and it is understood that on his return a committee from the United Mine Workers will endeavor to see him in regard to some basis for a settlement of the difficulty.

It is learned that on Thursday, before the public meeting of the United Mine Workers, when that organization took upon itself the task of looking after the men's interests, the former committee, representing the underground workers, had a proposition which they had received from the company, offering to transport the men to Protection island shaft for a sum of three cents a day, to be paid by all underground employees of the company, or five cents, if paid only by those who were ferried to Protection island. When, however, the Mine Workers took charge, the committee of underground workers was considered virtually discharged, and therefore there was no meeting to put the proposal.

Thos. R. Stockett, Jr., manager of the Western Fuel Co.'s business at Nanaimo, is in the city, a guest at the Dominion hotel. He has little to add to what has already been said respecting the situation at Nanaimo, the company's position having been clearly defined in statements previously published.

His present visit to Victoria is in connection with the departure for England on a holiday trip of Joshua Kingham, the local agent of the company. Mr. Kingham sails from New York on the steamship Etruria on June 24, and will visit his old home in Bedfordshire, England, which he has not seen during fifteen years. Previous to embarking at New York he will stop at Ottawa and other Eastern cities for a couple of weeks.

Have You Decided on that Question of Using Electric Light?

There are only 27 days left in which to take advantage of our offer to assist in wiring.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd., 35 Yates St.

Melrose Nursery Rhyme.

No. 9.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a tart;
But when she got there
The cupboard seemed bare,
Which broke poor doggie's heart.

Old Mother Hubbard
Painted her cupboard
With Melrose Snow white Enamel;
Which made it so bright
She cried with delight,
"I see tarts enough for a 'camel.'"

Old Mother Hubbard
Is pleased with her cupboard;
The food is free from all taint;
Be it beef, boiled or rare,
Or oysters, or hare;
For she used our Enameling Paint.

All of which goes to prove that cupboards and pantries can be made bright, clean and healthy by the use of Melrose Enamel Paint.

The Melrose Co., Ltd

78 Fort Street. 40 Fort Street.

STRIKE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The strike situation in St. Petersburg is again attracting attention. Twelve thousand men struck Friday and Saturday.

SMOTHERED BY WHEAT.

Fort William, Ont., June 3.—H. Cliff was smothered beneath six thousand bushels of wheat while assisting to load a steamer tonight.

NICHOLAS IS STUBBORN.

Has Not Changed His Position With Regard to Prosecution of War.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—In the course of a conversation between the Associated Press and one of the Emperor's ministers, the minister declared that the Emperor had not yet changed his position with regard to the prosecution of the war on account of the destruction of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet.

BATTLESHIP SINKS BARK.

H. M. S. Caesar Runs Down Sailing Vessel and Drowns Twenty-three.

London, June 3.—During a fog off Dungeness early this morning the British battleship Caesar collided with the British bark Afghanistan. The Afghanistan sank two minutes after the collision. It is feared that 23 men on board the bark were drowned, as only 11 of her crew of 34 were picked up.

At the time of the accident the Channel fleet, steaming in two columns, suddenly entered a fog bank and was unable to give the signal to slow down. The Caesar was considerably damaged.

ALFONSO ENJOYS VISIT.

Attends Army Review and Will Now Visit Combined Fleets.

Paris, June 3.—The spectacular features of King Alfonso's visit to Paris closed today with the review at Vincennes in beautiful weather, and in the presence of throngs of women dressed in bright summer costumes, which lent brilliancy to the martial scene. Tonight there was a reception at the Spanish embassy, after which King Alfonso attended the theatre. Tomorrow he will attend the races at Auteuil, after which the foreign minister and M. Loubet will leave Paris at midnight Sunday for Cherbourg, where the combined squadrons of Great Britain, France and Spain have assembled.

BABY ECZEMA.

"My daughter was afflicted with eczema from when three weeks old. Her entire face and head were raw, and she was in awful distress. When doctors failed we began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has entirely cured her, and she has never had the least symptom of the trouble since."—Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Welland, Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

FOUND DEAD NEAR DUNCANS.

Harold Holten, a Young Englishman, Meets Tragic Death.

At Duncans yesterday Coroner Norcross and a jury heard evidence in connection with the sudden death of Mr. Harold Holten, a young Englishman who has been resident on the Island for about a year past, and who was found dead, apparently from the result of a rifle shot wound, in Mr. John's cabin at the foot of Mount Prevost, where he was making his home, early yesterday morning.

Details of the tragedy as they have reached the city are as yet exceedingly meagre, but it is not suggested that there is any suspicion of foul play. A rifle, recently discharged, was found beside the body.

Evidence of the finding of the deceased's body, with other testimony, was taken at the coroner's enquiry yesterday, an adjournment being thereafter asked for and granted Constable Lomas to permit of his securing an important witness. The hearing of the circumstances in connection with the young man's death will be continued tomorrow at Duncans.

Practical Life Insurance, combining saving, investment and protection, is found in the new Guaranteed Accumulation Policy of the Canada Life, Extended Insurance; no restriction as to residence, travel or occupation, automatic non-forfeiture and liberal cash surrender and loan values are all guaranteed in the policy. The Canada Life is a Home Company. It will pay intending insurers to get our figures before insuring elsewhere. Heisterman & Co., General Agents.

MOROCCO RECEIVES BRITISH.

Newly Appointed Minister Arrives at Fez and Meets Sultan.

Fez, Morocco, Wednesday, May 31.—Gerard A. Lowther, the British ambassador of Morocco, arrived here today at the head of a special British mission and was accorded an imposing reception, troops lining the route for a mile outside the city gates. The Sultan will receive Mr. Lowther in audience June 3.

LUCKLESS LOGGERS.

One Badly Cut and Other Has Back Injured by Cable Snap-back.

Nanaimo, June 3.—(Special)—The tug Alert arrived tonight from Haslam's logging camp, Jervis inlet, with two loggers aboard seriously injured in the woods. One, Charles Wilson, had cut himself severely with an axe; while the other, James Burgess, is seriously injured about the back by being thrown from a springboard by a cable from the donkey engine to the ground, twelve feet below, striking his back on the root of a tree and receiving serious injuries internally. Both men were conveyed by the ambulance to the hospital for medical attention.

CONVENTION IS CLOSED.

King's Daughters of B. C. Elect Officers for New Year and Adjourn.

The final business of the convention of the King's Daughters was disposed of yesterday morning with the election of officers, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Leitch and Mrs. Reynolds being unanimously chosen provincial secretary, provincial recording secretary and provincial treasurer respectively. Mrs. Marvin, Miss Wilson (Duncans), Mrs. Demers and Mrs. Morley are members of the provincial executive.

Resolutions were passed expressing the thanks of the King's Daughters to all who in any way have helped to make this convention a success, especially to the officers and managers for the use of the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and also to the Colonist and Times for publishing reports of the convention.

Luncheon was served yesterday at headquarters by the Rose and Hawthorne circles, after which Mrs. Day gave a most interesting and instructive talk to children, which was much enjoyed by older ones as well. Subsequently the Rose and Hawthorne circle served afternoon tea at headquarters, which was much appreciated, thus bringing to a close the fifth annual convention of the King's Daughters.

THE EQUITABLE SQUABBLE.

New York, June 3.—Overshadowing in interest all the other sensational developments in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society attendant on the rejection by the directors yesterday, and the publication today, of the report of the Frick committee, comes an announcement that the controversy between President James W. Alexander and Vice President James Hyde is at an end, and that these two gentlemen have concluded a defensive alliance. The basis of this announcement is reported to be that they should in future devote themselves to the interests of life insurance and keep all entanglments out of the affairs of the Equitable.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde were in conference today with certain of their friends and advisers for more than two hours.

Deep interest attaches to the results of the unexpected turn of affairs, the general inference being that it portends a very determined effort to reconcile the interests of the warring factions and re-estabilsh the direction of the society on a basis acceptable to all.

Back to First Principles.

Liberal extracts are published today of the report made to the Equitable Life Assurance Society directors by the Frick investigating committee. The report consists of thirty-eight printed pages. Its principle points follow closely the outline forecasted several days ago, and concluding the committee declared: Excessive salaries, excessive commissions, excessive expenses, superfluous offices should not be tolerated.

Investments should be carefully made and all the usual formal precautions employed to ensure the location of the moral responsibility of the officers who are charged with the duty of making them.

The committee, having pursued its investigation of the present management of the society sufficiently far to convince it that the personnel of the management should be radically changed, and the methods of conducting the business of the society brought back to sound, legal and ethical lines, begs to be relieved from further duty.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE.

Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's boxes, the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

DEATH OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

R. V. in Montreal Gazette.

Of those who gathered in Ottawa in May, 1882, for the inauguration of the Royal Society, which the Marquis of Lorne (now Duke of Argyle), then governor general, had founded, a good many have passed to their long home. The venerable George Barnston, of Montreal, was the first to create a vacancy, and others followed, one by one, until today more than half of the original members have disappeared. Among these are seven of the original officers of the society. The obituary list comprises some dintinguished names—some of the most distinguished, indeed, in the pages of our history. Sir William Dawson, Sir Daniel Wilson, the Hon. P. G. O. Chauveau, Francher de Saint Maurice, Oscar Dunn, John Lesperance, Mgr. Tanguay, the Very Rev. Principal Grant, Dr. George Lawson, Charles H. Carpmael, Sir John Bourinot, Dr. Hunt, Alexander Murry, Dr. Selwyn, C.M.G., Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., the Hon. F. E. Marchand, Senator Tasse, Dr. Alphens Todd, Professor H. Bayne, and some other well known names are among them.

GORDON'S LONDON DRY
GORDON'S OLD TOM
GORDON'S SLOE GIN

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL. Sole Agents for Canada.

Struggle on The Borodino

Officer of Rojestvensky's Flagship Describes the Bloody Fight.

Rain of Huge Projectiles Swept Everything Making Decks a Shambles.

London, June 3.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express sends a story of the battle told by an officer of the battleship Borodino, who is now at Sasebo. The officer says:

"Admiral Rojestvensky came on board early in the battle and directed the fighting from the Borodino's flying bridge. At 3 o'clock the Japanese battleships Shikishima and Fuji opened every gun on us. A projectile struck the forward barbette, in which I had charge of a 12-inch gun, and rendered us all insensible.

"I got out of the smoke-filled barbette to the deck and found there a rain of projectiles. Dozens were lying dead or wounded at every turn. I returned to the barbette, but was only able to fire two rounds when two projectiles struck us simultaneously, wrecking the barbette, disabled both the 12-inch guns and killed 18 officers and men."

A Veritable Shambles.

The officer proceeds to describe how the Borodino became a veritable shambles, successive shells destroying the steering gear and ammunition hoists so that the shells had to be carried by hand. Admiral Rojestvensky was injured and transferred to a destroyer, and as the destroyer left she was assailed by a hail of small arm ammunition.

"It was now 4 o'clock," the officer continued. "The Borodino had been repeatedly struck in the helm and was settling down with no hope of saving her.

"The Japanese had broken our battle formation and were closing in, concentrating their fire on our fighting tops, the crew of hardly any one of which escaped. Fire had now broken out in several places, adding to the

Horror of the Situation,

and it was decided to withdraw from the firing line for the purpose of repairing our steering gear. But we were surrounded by eight Japanese ships and bombarded on every side. We still fought desperately with our after 12-inch guns and with what was left of our smaller guns. But the Borodino sank lower and lower. Toward evening, after we had lost 400 men, we noticed two Japanese destroyers coming toward us. We sank one with a well-directed shell. The other launched a torpedo, which missed us. All the men in the engine rooms were driven on deck by the flames. Finally a Japanese torpedo flotilla bore down upon us, and an explosion caused the Borodino to turn turtle. I, with 40 others, was rescued from the sea by the Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga and later was sent ashore."

Maelstrom of Shell.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a description of the naval battle from a correspondent with the Japanese fleet, who describes the scene as supremely terrible, the guns of nearly 50 warships firing. Togo's vessels, this correspondent says, maneuvered with perfect precision. For a time both belligerents gave shot for shot, but with a hostile squadron on each side and another ahead of him, Rojestvensky was practically defeated within a few hours and was caught in the death trap which had been waiting for him since he left Madagascar. He displayed hesitation in his tactics, and this resulted in the utter confusion of the Russian fleet.

An infernal concentration of fire reached its zenith at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Russians advanced in the direction of Vladivostok a Japanese squadron was lying between them and their destination, and the doomed Russians were battered on all sides. Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a cruiser of the Admiral Nakhimoff class, and the repair ship Kamtchatka foundered after their upper works had been shattered. The Russians broke in utter discord, lost their formation and went zigzag. The Japanese closed in and pressed them toward the Nagoto coast.

The fight lasted until 7 o'clock in the evening. The correspondent continues:

"Togo Risked Nothing

and lost nothing. Darkness brought a glorious night, with smooth and transparent seas. The Russians were edging northward with the powerful Japanese fleet in a horizontal line across their bows, forming an effective barrier. Then, under searchlights and the cover of the big guns of the warships, the Japanese torpedo flotilla began, like locusts, to sting and sink the enemy, the Russians continuing to return the gun fire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the fighting was fierce and intense and no rest was allowed the Russians.

"With dawn of Sunday the Japanese fleet came into still closer range. All day long the battle continued, and by evening was raging off northern Nagoto. The Russians were powerless to offer any effective resistance."

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGED.

President of Chicago Teamsters Arrested and Released on Bail.

Chicago, June 3.—Cornelius P. Shea, president of the international brotherhood of teamsters, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Robert J. Thorne, assistant general manager of Montgomery, Ward & Co. Shea was arrested following the filing of a suit by Thorne, who in addition to making a charge of criminal libel, asks for damages to the amount of $25,000 from Shea. The suit is based on interviews given out by President Shea to the newspapers and on statements he is said to have made to the effect he had been offered $10,000 by Mr. Thorne to call a strike against Sears, Roebuck & Co., who is a large house in the same line of business as Montgomery, Ward & Co. President Shea gave bonds for his appearance when wanted in the sum of $5,000. Despite the fact that there was more rioting today than at any time for a week there were more

Hopeful Signs of Peace

of the strike. Nothing tangible has resulted by nightfall, but the fact that negotiations had been reopened was regarded as auspicious. A committee representing the strikers was in conference with Attorney Mayer of the employers' association and offered to settle the strike as far as the business houses were concerned, providing that the union men would not be asked to pick up goods from or make deliveries to the express companies. They announced that they would carry on the strike against the express companies indefinitely.

Mr. Mayer declared that there was absolutely no chance whatever that the express companies would agree to reinstate the men who had gone on strike.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Arrangements for the Summer Camp—Promotions Approved.

The following regimental orders have just been issued under authority of Lt.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. A., Victoria:

"The following men, having been attested, will be taken on the strength of the regiment from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their respective names: No. 207, Gr. E. Logan, May 31; No. 277, Gr. Harry E. Coates, May 29; No. 292, Gr. Arthur Penketh, May 29.

"The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Sunday June 11, at 10 a. m. No leave will be granted from this parade. Dress, field day order. Forage caps to be carried on right shoulder strap. Great coats banderole.

"Those men wishing employment as police during camp will report to the adjutant at the drill hall on Wednesday, June 7 at 8:30 p. m.

"An allowance for transportation to and from camp having been authorized, two (2) car tickets will be supplied to each man each evening in camp.

"The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in No. 6 company during camp only: To be acting sergeant, No. 275, Corp. R. Butler; to be acting corporal, No. 262, Br. H. D. Rochfort; to be acting bombardier, No. 264, Gr. G. C. Wilson.

"By order.

"D. B. McCONNAN, Capt.,
"Adjutant."

IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Portland Exposition Promises Well, but Exhibits Are Not Yet All Placed.

E. D. McMartin and James D. McMartin, of Toronto, are among those registered at the Dominion hotel. They have just returned from a visit to the Portland exposition and say that it is a great show, but in many instances the exhibits are not in place. A considerable crowd was present on the opening day, but, of course, travel has not started in in earnest yet. The fair promises on the whole to be a great success.

Alejander Carnie, of Tod Creek, is registered at the Dominion. He says the industry of cement manufacturing is proceeding smoothly, the company having many orders ahead.

F. B. Seeley, of Copper River, Alaska, is in the city, a guest at the Dominion.

A. E. Barrett, of Seattle, contractor for the superstructure of the C. P. R. hotel, is in the city, a guest at the Driard.

Mrs. E. V. Campbell and Bertha Cook, of Seattle, are guests at the Dominion hotel.

Dr. Kenneth Turner, of Seattle, is in the city, a guest at the Driard.

Frederick E. Young, of the Crofton smelter, came down from Crofton yesterday and registered at the Driard.

Rev. James R. Hill and wife, of Toronto, are in the city, guests at the Dominion. They are on a holiday visit to the West.

Mulock Was Meddlesome

Said That His Action Caused Failure of Mexican Steamship Service.

Notified Mexico That Canadian Government Transferred Subsidy to Atlantic.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire, Sir Richard Cartwright will be given an opportunity in the Senate shortly to tell how the project of a direct steamship line between Canada and Mexico, on the Pacific, came to be knocked on the head. If the minister of trade and commerce can be caught in a candid mood he will admit that the scheme owes its death blow to the meddlesomeness of the postmaster-general.

Mr. C. E. Harvey, representing Andrew Weir & Co., of Glasgow, the steamship owners, who were ready for the subsidy of $100,000 to furnish the service, was in the city the other day on his return journey from Mexico. When he arrived there to make arrangements for commencing the service he was told that the Canadian government, through Sir William Mulock, had notified the government of Mexico that it had decided to transfer the subsidy to the Atlantic service, and that upon terms to which the Mexicans could not agree. Mr. Harvey failed to learn in Ottawa that the government there had authorized the postmaster-general to make any such alteration in the original scheme. Mr. Harvey says the whole scheme is off.

What the service would have meant to British Columbia is indicated from the following report on the Mexican service by United States Consul A. E. Smith of this city. He said that Andrew Weir & Company, of Glasgow, Scotland, were prepared to put on this service first-class steamships, each capable of carrying 4,500 tons of freight and fifty first-class and from 300 to 400 steerage passengers. In his report the consul further said:

"It is definitely arranged that the port of embarkation will be Vancouver, and that Victoria will be a port of call. As yet no positive steps have been taken regarding the calling of these vessels at any American port en route to Mazatlan and Acapulco, although correspondence is in progress to induce them to call at San Diego, California.

"The steamers will carry the British flag and are to make monthly trips. The contract runs for five years and the line receives subsidies from both the Canadian and Mexican governments—$50,000 per annum from each.

"The great growth of exports from Mexico to the United States, which increased from $6,500,000 in 1880 to $42,250,000 in 1903, has been largely the cause of subsidizing this line, and every effort will be put forth to divert a portion of Mexican trade from the United States to British Columbia."

CONCERT AND COMEDY.

Entertainments to Be Given at Barracks and Institute Hall.

A concert and comedy will be presented by city and service talent at the Fives Court, Work Point barracks, on Tuesday evening of this week, in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's (R. C.) church, Esquimalt, of which Rev. Father Nicolaye is pastor, the musical portion of the programme including songs by Miss Sehl, Mrs. Johnstone and Mrs. Moresby, while the comedy, "A Model Wife," will be given with the following efficient cast: Mrs. Stump, Miss D. Sehl; Mr. Stump, Mr. Basil Prior; Caroline, Miss M. Lombard; M. Bonnefoi, Mr. H. Garnett; Tom, Mr. Hardie. The musical portion of the programme arranged for Tuesday's entertainment is as appended:

Instrumental Selection .....M. M. S.
Song (selected) .....Corpl. Collins, R. E.
Song—"Sing Me to Sleep"..Mrs. Johnson
Reading—"Story of a Faithful Soul.. .....Miss H. Lombard
Accompanied by Miss McQuade.)
Song (selected) .....Miss E. Sehl
Song (comic) ..... Corpl. Simpson, R.E.
Piano Solo ..... Miss A. McQuade
Song (selected) ..... Mrs. Moresby
Duet (instrumental) .....
.....Messrs. Meager and Sharcott

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Montreal Gazette.

The government has adopted the findings of Judge Winchester's report, and ordered the deportation of the officials of the Pere Marquette railway brought into Canada to do its business. The incident is not one to be proud of. It reveals a nasty, narrow spirit, which is not justified by anything equally nasty and mean of which the United States authorities have been guilty, and they have been guilty of some things about as discreditable, though in a minor way. Canada has secured a great many capable railway men from the United States, and has given the United States just about as many. It was only the other day that an official of a Canadian railway accepted a position with an American railway. When he went he took with him half a dozen Canadians who secured by the change a material advancement. They displaced men on that American line. They have not been sent back to Canada, though they may be after this petty exhibition. It is a queer rule that does not work both ways.

MANY HAVE STOMACH CATARRH AND CALL IT DYSPEPSIA

Two Beautiful Women Cured of Stomach Catarrh By Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. G. W. Davis, 1418 11th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"After suffering some time with indigestion and dyspepsia, and having tried so many remedies without relief, I was persuaded by some friends to take Peruna.

"After using several bottles, I found such good results that I can cheerfully thank you and praise your wonderful medicine, Peruna, to my friends in general."

MRS. G. W. DAVIS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Palpitation Of the Heart, Are All Symptoms Of Stomach Catarrh.

MISS L. WALL.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Run Down in Strength, a Result of Stomach Catarrh.

Miss L. Wall, 350 N. Dale street, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I was very much run down in strength and lost my appetite.

"I took three bottles of Peruna and found myself gaining very quickly in every way.

"I also had catarrh in my head, which has been entirely cured. I thank Peruna for the health I am enjoying."

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA is a term that has long been in use. It is intended to include all disturbances of the digestive organs.

If the stomach is inflamed and digestion ceases, it is called dyspepsia.

If the saliva fails to perform its function, it is called dyspepsia.

If the glands of the stomach dry up, and no longer secrete the peptic juices, it is called dyspepsia.

Catarrh of the stomach is called dyspepsia. It is really a form of dyspepsia.

How Catarrh Affects Digestion.

When catarrh attacks the mucous membranes of the stomach, the glands that secrete the gastric juices are deranged, the gastric juice is rendered inert and perverted in its action.

No one can have a healthy stomach or anything like a healthy digestion so long as they have catarrh of the stomach.

It is useless to try to remedy dyspepsia caused by catarrh of the stomach by taking pepsin powders or other dyspepsia remedies.

A Rational Treatment.

The first thing that must be done is to remove the catarrh, when the dyspeptical symptoms will disappear.

The stomach that is free from catarrhal congestion will do its work properly.

Pe-ru-na, the Correct Remedy.

Peruna has become famous as a dyspepsia medicine only because it cures catarrh of the stomach.

So many cases of dyspepsia depend upon catarrh of the stomach, that the two diseases are becoming confused in the minds of many people.

Not a Dyspepsia Remedy

In the ordinary sense, Peruna is not a dyspepsia remedy.

It cures thousands of cases of dyspepsia by curing catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the liver and catarrh of all the digestive organs.

Whenever any one is troubled with dyspepsia any length of time, catarrh of the digestive organs may be suspected.

Do Not Waste Valuable Time.

There is no use in wasting time with other remedies. Peruna reaches the spot at once and removes the cause Its cures are permanent, as it removes the cause.

Local News.

Garden Party.—The Women's Missionary Society of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold a garden party at the residence of Mrs. Frank Grant, Chestnut avenue, on June 13. Particulars of the event will be announced later.

Real Estate Values.—As indicative of the confidence felt by real estate speculators in the future of Victoria, it is to be mentioned that Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion hotel, who about a year ago purchased the old Windsor hotel property, situate on the corner of Courtenay and Government streets, for $22,000, has recently been offered $8,000 on his bargain. The offer was refused, Mr. Jones having the very greatest faith in the future of Victoria.

A Furniture Importation.—Andrew Blygh has just imported from the best manufacturers in Ontario a carload of specially fine furniture, which is to be sold at prices never before heard of in Victoria. Mr. Blygh's announcement will appear in the advertising columns of the Colonist in a couple of days. He has secured the premises on Wharf street formerly occupied by Lowenburg & Co., as showrooms. The furniture is of high grade and comprises mahogany and golden oak pieces in dining and bedroom sets, hall racks, sideboards, rockers, morris chairs, etc.

St. Barnabas' Picnic—Although the weather was not the best that could be desired, the members of St. Barnabas' parish held their annual picnic at the Gorge yesterday. On account of the inclement weather the picnickers had to adjourn to Mrs. Marshall's hall, where they spent the afternoon in various games. The Victoria Mandolin Club, under the leadership of Mr. Sidney Talbot, was present and discoursed very pleasing music during the afternoon. The fun was kept up till a late hour, all enjoying themselves as well as could be expected. It has been decided to continue the picnic tomorrow evening. Those friends having tickets dated for yesterday will be served with tea at 6:30 p. m. and a small charge will oe made for others wishing to join. The evening will be closed with a dance from 8 till 10 p. m.

In Police Circles—W. G. Eden has been summoned on information laid by Mr. Bittencourt, auctioneer, charged with stealing some old iron from Mr. Bittencourt's premises, now rented as an automobile garage. At the back of these premises there was a stove, a fence-making machine and a steel lathe, the latter belonging to Mr. Wriglesworth. W. G. Eden, junk dealer, is said to have gone to the place and broken up these articles, taking the metal to the Albion Iron Works, where he disposed of it for use of the moulders. In the police court yesterday morning another member of No. 5 company, Fifth Regiment, C. A., was fined $5 for having absented himself from the parade of Wednesday last.

Miss Underhill's Recital—"My Lady's Fan" is the title of one of the selections that Miss Underhill will give at her recital next Wednesday evening in Calvary Baptist church. It is an interesting story of a little Southern pickininny and the important part she plays in the reconciliation of two estranged lovers. Another of Miss Underhill's selections will be "The Lecture," an amusing character sketch descriptive of a lecture on "Woman's Rights" in a little New England town. These, with other numbers by Miss Underhill, together with vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Staneland, Miss Jennie Bishop and Mr. Jesse Longfield, will make up a thoroughly enjoyable programme.

L. H. and W. Stedman, of Macleod, are at the Driard.

WEAK LUNGS.

Physicians state that they have never failed to gain the results from the use of Angier's Emulsion. It allays irritation and inflammation, cures the cough, heals the sores and makes the lungs sound and strong. It promotes appetite, strengthens the stomach and perfects nutrition.

Chambers of Commerce—The secretary of the board of trade has received notification of the convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which is to be held in London in June, 1906. The Victoria board is requested to send a delegate, but it is, of course, early as yet to say whether the invitation will be accepted, although it probably will. Last year the convention was held in Montreal, and a big party of delegates came through to Victoria to see the Canadian West.

Elected Officers—Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., at its meeting last Friday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: For C. C., Phil R. Smith; V. C., W. J. Wright; prelate, Dr. A. A. Humber; M. of W., R. Daverne; K. of R. and S., Harry Weber; M. of F., W. P. Smith; M. of Exchequer, S. L. Redgrave; I. N. at A., H Murray; I. G., H. E. Caiwell; O. G., J. W. Elliott. The lodge has decided to hold their annual decoration day on Sunday, June 18.

Notable Insurance Men—Among the guests at the Driard yesterday were L. Goldman of Toronto, managing director of the North America Life Assurance Co., and T. G. McConkey, superintendent of agencies for the same company. Mr. Goldman is paying his first visit to the coast, and is astonished at everything he sees in British Columbia, the evidences of progress being far beyond his anticipations. They will proceed to Seattle and thence to San Francisco, returning to Toronto via one of the southern transcontinental railways.

Hotel St. Francis—The Hotel St. Francis presented a gay appearance yesterday afternoon, over fifty non-residents having partaken of afternoon tea. The hall is luxuriously furnished and appointed by Messrs. Weiler Bros. of this city, and beyond mentioning that all is in accordance with the prevailing and up to date requirements, the reputation of that firm is further enhanced. Afternoon tea will henceforth be served between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. to non residents who seek the acme of comfort for the luxury of tete-a-tete at the St. Francis. The elegant dining apartments are nearly completed and will be the most elegant rooms at present in any establishment of its kind on the western Pacific Coast. In addition to these rooms are magnificently appointed reception rooms and private writing rooms, a great feature being the quaint old fashioned fire places with well lighted fires. The electrical work by the Hinton Electric Co. promises to be the most novel of its kind yet on this continent. The opening has been postponed till the middle of June, and already tables have been reserved. An orchestra of five performers will provide music during the dinner on the opening night.

Presentation at Comox. — Comox Presbyterian church was the scene of a very interesting affair on Monday night. Notice had been given that a social would be held, to which all were invited, but it was more than a social. The congregation presented their minister, Rev. T. Menzies, with a valuable gold watch, and Mrs. Menzies with a purse well filled with the precious metal on the eve of their departure for a visit to eastern friends, he as delegate from British Columbia to the assembly at Kingston, and his wife to her Toronto friends. It is not often that these presentations can be kept secret till the time comes, but this was a genuine surprise to the recipients. The church was well filled, about 160 being present. Mr. T. Turnbull, as chairman of the board of management, was chairman on this occasion and filled the office to the satisfaction of all. Mr. William Duncan, elder, and also on the board of management, read an address. W. R. Robb, J. P., made the presentation. The gifts were suitably acknowledged, and, after a few impromptu speeches were made, coffee and cake were distributed, closing with the hymn "When Shall We All Meet Again."

Stiff and Soft Front Outing and Regatta Shirts at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. B. Williams & Co.

Will be fully satisfied with our fine assortment of Cooked Meats. The prices we are asking should make them go at a quick jump, considering the excellence of the quality offered.

Armour's Cooked Ham	35c.
Ham Sausage	15c.
Head Cheese	15c.
Liver Sausage	15c.
Local Beers ... pts. $1.50, qts.	$1.75
Tennant's Scotch Pilsener, pts.	$1.00

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY
Corner Yates and Broad Streets.
'Phone 586.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DIED.

COX—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 2nd inst., Thomas Cox, a native of County Lotbiniere, Quebec; aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon (Sunday, June 4) from the residence of Mrs. A. L. B. Gordon, No. 7 Maclure street, at 2:15 p. m. and at Christ Church Cathedral, at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation. (Ontario, Quebec and Montreal papers please copy).

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coppings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Victorian's Success—Geo. R. Jackson of this city, who has been taking a post-graduate course in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, has passed his examinations with great success, and has been given a post as intern of the Jefferson College hospital.

Amateur Minstrels.—The local amateur minstrel organization, which has been rehearsing for months past under the direction of Miss Marrack, will give a performance on the 20th of June at Institute hall, View street. A splendid entertainment is promised as the company has attained an excellent degree of proficiency.

The Railway Deal.—Nothing further developed yesterday in connection with the C. P. R.-E. & N. railway deal, the Colonist's announcement yesterday morning having covered what has transpired in the matter up to the present time. J. S. Dennis, the land commissioner for the C. P. R., is particularly pleased with the agricultural prospects on the island, believing that the question of clearing the land, which is heavily wooded, can be solved by the introduction of steam stump removers, which have proved such a success in other parts of the continent. An announcement of more than ordinary importance was made by Mr. Marpole in an interview with the editor of the Ladysmith Leader, to the effect that coal bunkers would be established at Victoria.

Westside
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

CLOSING OUT

Special Bargains For This Week Only.

10c Cottons and Prints, 6 1-2c

A "DOUBLE-HEADER" FROM THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK. THESE COTTONS AND PRINTS ARE SELECTED FROM OUR REGULAR TEN-CENT VALUES, BUT REDUCED FOR THIS WEEK SIMPLY FOR THE SAKE OF HAVING TWO GENUINE BARGAINS:

Bleached Cotton, absolutely pure, 36 inches wide, an excellent household fabric. Regular value 10c. a yard. On sale all this week for .... 6 1-2 c.

Fancy Print, in light and dark colorings and neat designs. Regular values, 10c. a yard. On sale this week for .... 6 1-2 c.

35c Boys' Hose, 25c

Boys' Extra Strong Black Ribbed Hose, with either double legs, or double knees, toes, and heels; in all sizes. Regular value 35c. a a pair.
SPECIAL PRICE.........25c

Ladies' Undervests

Ladies' Extra Fine, White Elastic Swiss Ribbed Undervests, with low neck, without sleeves, or high neck with sleeves, lace trimmed. Regular value 30c. each.
SPECIAL PRICE........25c

30c Wash Fabrics, 12½

A special lot of New Wash Fabrics, consisting of Figured Organdie Muslins, White Lace Stripe Muslins, Japanese Crepe Cloth, and French Zephyrs. Regular values 17½c. to 30c. yard
SPECIAL PRICE. 12 1-2c

Two Great Whitewear Bargains

$1.00 GOWNS, DRAWERS AND SKIRTS FOR 75c.
LADIES' GOWNS, tucked yoke and Swiss embroidery trimming.
LADIES' SKIRTS, with three rows of neat tucking and nine inch flounce.
LADIES' DRAWERS, in two styles, open or closed, lace or embroidery trimmed.
Regular values of the above are $1.00 and $1.15.
SPECIAL PRICE.........75c

$1.25 and $1.35 Gowns, Drawers and Skirts, for 95c.

LADIES' GOWNS, extra fine, with V-shaped collar, tucked yoke, and fine embroidery trimming.
LADIES' DRAWERS, with hemstitched tucking and Swiss insertion, and embroidery trimmed.
LADIES' SKIRTS, neatly tucked and wide embroidered flounce.
Regular values are $1.25 and $1.35 each.
SPECIAL PRICE.........95c

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd. Victoria, B.C. June 4. 1905

News of the Waterfront

Whatcom and Rosalie Transferred to International Steamship Company.

Wellington Comes for Coal—Egeria's Accident Due to Error in Chart.

There was little movement on the waterfront yesterday. Several vessels of the mosquito fleet, the Albion, with two scows in tow, arrived in the harbor last night; the Trader, with a boom of logs, and the J. L. Card, from cannery ports of the north, were wind-bound off Oak Bay. The only arrival from the deep sea was the steam collier Wellington, Capt. Cutler, bound to Ladysmith to load another cargo of coal for San Francisco.

The matter of the shipping master's refusal to accept Capt. Hickey's papers for the steamer Princess Victoria has been settled by the action taken by the minister. The Princess Victoria is making good time on the three-port route and travel is increasing. The C. P. R. gives notice with regard to the sailings of the Princess Victoria that tickets sold for that steamer are good also for passage by the steamer Whatcom, which sails at 9 p. m. and vice versa.

Yesterday a report was received from Puget Sound with regard to the steamer Whatcom that the vessel with the steamer Rosalie had been transferred to the International Steamship Co. It is understood that the change is purely a technical one, the new owners being affiliated with the Alaska Steamship Co., which has interests in several of the Puget Sound transportation companies, notably the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co., and the La Conner Trading and Transportation Co. The change, it is understood, will not affect the running agreement made between the C. P. R. and Alaska Steamship Co.

HAS FALLEN OFF.

Demand for Tramp Steamers Has Died Down Since Rush to Japan Ceased.

Since the rush of flour to Japanese ports by reason of the imposition of new war taxes, to come into force on July 1, there has been little business offering for tramp steamers on this coast. The steamer Ilford, which arrived at Moji via Salinas Cruz a week ago, is still without a charter, and the steamer Comeric, which was idle at San Francisco, has come to Puget Sound seeking a cargo. The demand for steamers for the Orient has ceased, the regular liners being able to handle all the business that is now offering. A little later there will probably be a demand for steamers to carry lumber to Panama, but shipments will not be ready for about a month yet. Foreign lumber business is dull; coastwise business, however, is active between United States Pacific ports at very firm rates.

THE LUMBER FLEET.

Vessels Loading at B. C. Mills and Others Expected to Load.

The British ship Senator, Capt. C. P. Kinney, has completed loading lumber at the Hastings mill and is now lying in the stream. She has 1,434,768 feet of lumber destined for East London, South Africa, and will get away to sea this week. The American bark Prussia, 1131 tons, will complete loading lumber this morning at the Hastings mill, and will be towed to sea next week. She will take out about 870,000 feet of lumber, destined for Yokohama, Japan. The British ship Springbank, under charter to load lumber at the Hastings mill, is daily expected to arrive. She sailed from San Francisco on May 13.

WILL CARRY CATTLE.

Barge Georgian Will Carry Cargo of Live Stock to Skagway.

Barge Georgian, recently built to replace the ferry barge lost at Hornby island, will leave Vancouver today for Skagway in tow of the tug Escort 2. The barge is loaded with cattle. In order to carry the cattle cargo the barge has been strengthened. She has been arched and trussed to strengthen her, and planks are being placed across the railroad tracks on the hull in order that the cattle may have a good floor to walk and rest upon. The deck space is being divided into two compartments by the use of cattle gates. When the barge is loaded she will have 175 head of cattle, 200 hogs and about 500 sheep. The animals wi'l be quartered much more commodiously on the barge than could possibly be the case were they being transported in the 'tween decks of any of the coasting vessels.

THE ITALIAN CRUISER

The Italian cruiser Umbria, Captain Corsi Comillo, now at Esquimalt, is to be open to visitors from 1:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. The Umbria will remain a week at Esquimalt and will then proceed to Vancouver. The cruiser is of the third class, with a displacement of 2500 tons, and is fitted up with all modern requirements of fighting ships. Wireless telegraphy apparatus is installed. The armament consists of two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7 guns, eight 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders and a small landing gun and two Maxims. There are twenty officers under command of Captain Corsi Comillo. Captain de Luca Carlo is second in command, and the lieutenants and chiefs of departments are as follows: Manzoni Guidobaldo, Oricchio Mario, Caracciolo di Forino Tristano, Raineri Biscia, Albertelli Filippo, Roesler Franz Luigi, Longo G. Batta, Coda Raffaele, Luzzati Alfredo and Volpe Alfonso.

Captain Corsi speaks excellent English. He said the Umbria had been absent from home for fifteen months, and since December last had been cruising in the Pacific. A month was spent at San Francisco, where the cruiser was overhauled.

He expressed himself in favor of the policy adopted by the British admiralty of concentration of the fleets, by which Esquimalt lost its vessels. The Italian admiralty was following the lead of Britain in this respect. A small fleet was maintained in South American waters, where Italy's interests are extensive.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Robert Dollar, from San Pedro for Seattle, broke her shaft when in Santa Barbara channel, and the tug Defiance has been sent to her assistance from San Francisco.

An answer has been made by the Celtic Monarch Ship Co. in the libel in which the ship Celtic Monarch is libeled jointly with the tug Sea Lion by the Pacific Coast Co., owners of the steamer Mainlander, injured in collision between the three vessels last November. The British company files a counter claim against the Sea Lion, which vessel, it alleges, was solely responsible. The damage to the Celtic Monarch amounted to $6000.

Steamer Olympia, bound for Cape Nome, stopped at Port Townsend on Friday night to land thirty stowaways.

It is stated that the accident to the survey ship Egeria was due to the incorrectness of the chart, which had deep water marked at the place where the steamer struck. The injuries are not serious. The steamer will resume her hydrographic work when the repairs are completed.

Steamer Telemachus of the Blue Funnel line passed out yesterday for Liverpool via the Orient.

Steamer Cottage City, when she sails for Skagway and Alaskan ports on Tuesday, will have among her passengers members of the U. S. congressional party which came west to visit the Portland fair. They will go to White Horse and return, a special train being provided for the party on the White Pass road.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR RESORT.

Hotel Strathcona, Shawnigan Lake, Enjoying Deserved Popularity.

Of all the suburban resorts accorded patronage by Victorians desirous of getting away from the city for a quiet day with nature, none is more generally favored than is Shawnigan lake, the one conveniently accessible summering place that holds the unalterable affections of the people.

It is not alone the fishing or the boating or the delights of the mountains that attracts; the charm of Shawnigan is a combination one.

And to make the sum of attraction complete, the hotel accommodation is now of the best. Under the management of Mrs. Wark, the Hotel Strathcona is established in a favor with the public that it has never before enjoyed. The hotel itself is delightfully situated. As at present conducted, it is a pleasant home for all who wish to get away from the city. The cuisine is unexceptional; the rooms airy and pleasant; and the attentions given by the management to all guests inobtrusive and satisfying.

HAPPY MOTHERS
and rosy, sturdy children are living examples of the true worth of
Menthol Worm Remover
It is the safest and surest means of killing worms—correcting stomach and bowel troubles—and keeping the little ones free from sickness. Your druggist has it—25c. a box.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers—Morning, Bishop of the Diocese; evening, Canon Beanlands. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—Andante .... Dr. Hopkins
Venite .... W. Lee
Psalms for 4th morning......Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Oakeley
Benedictus .... Langdon
Kyrie .... Maunder
Gloria .... Maunder
Hymns 149, 202, 316
Voluntary—Elevation .... St. Saens

Evening.
Voluntary—Reverie .... Page
Processional Hymn 147
Psalms for 4th evening ..... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Goss
Nunc Dimittis .... Foster
Anthem—"Lift Up Your Heads"...Hopkins
Hymns 506, 304
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 348
Voluntary—March .... Lemmens

St. John's.

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning, and Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Music:

Morning.
Organ—Adagio ....Merkel
Venite .... Lee
Psalms for 4th day.........Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Lawes
Jubilate .... Ouseley
Hymn 506
Kyrie .... Burnett in D flat
Gloria Tibi .... Burnett
Hymns 202, 322
Organ—Voluntary ....

Evening.
Organ—Allegretto .... Tours
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... Monk
Hymns 300, 304, 23
Organ—Pilgrim's Chorus .... Wagner

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon, 11 a. m.; holy communion, 12 m.; children's service, 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. The following is the music:

Morning.
Organ—Voluntary ....
Venite and Psalms..........Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Macpherson
Benedictus .... Troutbeck
Hymns 147, 149
Kyrie .... Tonus Peregrinus
Communion hymn 323
Organ—Voluntary ....

Evening.
Organ—Voluntary ....
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... S. John
Hymns 147, 150, 300
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary ....

St. Barnabas'.

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist, 11 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. The rector will preach both morning and evening, his morning subject being "Ascension," and that for the evening "The Comforter." Music:

Morning.
Introit 147
Communion 322
Post Communion 149
Nunc Dimittis .... St. John
Service .... Roland Smart

Evening.
Psalms .... As Set
Magnificat 364
Nunc Dimittis 103
Hymns 506, 147, 148
Vesper .... No. 1

Church of Our Lord.

At the Church of Our Lord there will be morning prayer at 11 o'clock, with sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge; holy communion at noon; evening prayer as usual at 7, but instead of a sermon there will be a programme of sacred songs.

Morning.
Organ—Andante .... Haydn
Venite and Psalms .... As Set
Te Deum .... XXXIV. Mercer
Benedictus .... VII. Mercer
Anthem—"O Risen Lord" .... Barnby
Hymn 235
Kyrie .... XXI. Mercer
Hymns 233, 239

Evening.
Organ—Angelus .... Bruce Steane
Psalms .... As Set
Magnificat .... Garrett
Nunc Dimittis .... Garrett
Anthem—"O Risen Lord" .... Barnby
Hymns .... 242, A. & M. 230, 245, 247
Anthem—"Christ Hath Not Entered"...
Solo, Mrs. Hinton.
Solo, Mr. Kingham.
Anthem—"He Is Risen" ....
Trio—"Hearts Feel that Love Thee"...
Solo, Mrs. Helmcken.
Anthem—"I Waited for the Lord".....

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher in the morning will be Rev. G. K. B. Adams, of the Metropolitan church, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
Voluntary—"Daybreak" .... Spinney
Psalm 76
Anthem—"Enter Into His Gates"...Simper
Hymns 20, 76, 92
Voluntary—"Mizpah March"....Smallwood

Evening.
Voluntary—"Voix Seriphique".....Maunder
Psalm 81
Anthem—"The Pilgrims of the Night"..
.... Nichol
Soprano obligato, Miss Jennie Bishop.
Hymns 242, 274
Solo—"Through the Day"......Richardson
Mrs. W. E. Staneland.
Voluntary (Chorus)—"And He Shall Purify" .... Handel

First Presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Music as follows:

Morning.
Psalm 33
Hymns 545, 265, 129
Anthem—"How Beautiful Upon the Mountain" .... Smith
Soprano and alto duet, Mrs. Gregson and Mrs. Maynard.
Tenor and bass duet, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Brown.

Evening.
Hymns 2, 19, 25, 501
Anthem—"Holy, Holy, Holy Lord".....
.... Mozart
Tenor and bass duet, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Macdonald.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. Morning sermon, "Christ's Appearance to the Doubting Apostle"; evening, the first of a series on the theme, "Some Happy People Whom I Know—The Man Who Works." Bible school, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 8 p. m. All seats free. You are cordially invited.

Burnside Baptist.

Divine service this evening at 7 o'clock. The speaker will be J. T. Croot. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to attend these services.

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Law of Increase"; evening, "There Is No Difference." The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will follow the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

Emmanuel Baptist

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subjects, "Inspiration," and sixth in the "New Life" series. Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

James Bay Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. W. Dean, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. At the morning service he will preach especially to the children, at 11. Subject, "A Lesson in Addition." The Sunday school choir will be present and sing special music. Evening service at 7 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present at these services.

Metropolitan Methodist.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will occupy the pulpit at 11 a. m.; and the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, at 7 p. m. A splendid musical service will be rendered, under direction of Mr. Gideon Hicks. Classes, 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Church of Christ.

There will be a meeting of the Church of Christ (Christians, disciples) at No. 3 Taunton street at 11 a. m.; the Lord's Supper; subject, "The Lord's Supper," 1 Cor., xi, 17-34. Evening subject (7 o'clock), "The Sure Foundation," 2 Zi., 11-19. Preaching by Madison Wright. Special services each evening through the week at 8 o'clock. All are invited to come to each service.

Universal Brotherhood.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are delivered and questions answered. Subjects for today, "What We Miss Through Selfishness," "Justice and Rebirth." Questions are invited from the audience.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Cox, aged 64 years, a native of county Lotbiniere, Quebec, passed away at the Jubilee hospital on Friday night. Deceased, who has been a resident of the city for the past four years, leaves a widow and two daughters—Mrs. R. L. Luxton and Mrs. A. L. B. Gordon, both residing in this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence of Mrs A. L. B. Gordon, No. 7 McClure street, at 2:15 o'clock, and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Withdrawing Members of Department Are Repaid Dues—Henry's Case.

The members of the Victoria Firemen's Relief Association who are withdrawing from the department, yesterday were paid the several amounts that they have paid into the funds of the relief association in dues, the aggregate sum being in the neighborhood of $300, and a balance of about $700 remaining in the hands of the treasurer for the use and benefit of the association.

Coincident with the withdrawal of the men of the "call force" from the association the largest payment that has yet been made out of the relief fund was also made yesterday, the recipient being Driver Henry, who was injured just a month ago by the kick of one of the horses. Henry drew $40 from the relief fund; he also received $5 a week for four weeks, or $20, out of the insurance provided by the city, and a similar amount out of accident insurance carried personally; his wages of $60 went on for the month of his disability—so that even although it was a bad kick that laid him on the shelf, he has no kick coming.

There is to be an adjourned meeting of the relief association on the 20th, but there will be no contentious business presented. The meeting is simply for the purpose of reorganization, a number of officers being among the men who have withdrawn from the department.

DOMINION OF CANADA DAY.

Interesting Proposal of President of Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The following communications upon subject of very considerable interest to the people of this city and province are in a large measure self-explanatory. The communication of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Fulton, is in the form of an open letter to the provincial press, reading as follows:

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, May 30, 1905.

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by the President of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. You will observe that the letter states that the exposition management has set apart the period commencing Monday, July 3, and ending Saturday, July 8, as British Columbia week. As this will be of interest to a great number of people in the province, it has occurred to me that the best way of bringing it to their notice will be through the newspapers, and I would therefore ask you to kindly notice the fact in some way in your columns, so that it may be brought to the attention of your readers and the residents of your neighborhood.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED J. FULTON,
Provincial Secretary.

Office of the President,
Portland, Ore., April 17, 1905.

Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, I take pleasure in stating that with a view of doing honor to the great province of British Columbia and organizing a systematic movement by which the people of the various communities in the province can, in substantial numbers, arrange to visit and enjoy the manifold educational advantages and other attractions at the exposition, the exposition management has decided to set apart the period commencing Monday, July 3, and ending Saturday, July 8, as "British Columbia Week." Separate days in the week can be designated by municipalities of the province for their respective special celebrations at the exposition. A "Dominion of Canada Day" has already been arranged for Saturday, July 1.

If this plans meets with your approval we would request the issuance by you of a proclamation a month in advance of the suggested period, calling the attention of the people of British Columbia to these auspicious events, and urging every patriotic son and daughter of your great province to assemble at the exposition during this time for the purpose of honoring the occasion and by their presence insure the success its importance deserves.

In this connection permit me to add that the mayor of each city will be invited direct by the exposition management to make appropriate arrangements for the visit of his city's delegation to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and all are assured of a hearty welcome.

Awaiting your reply, I am, very respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) H. W. GOODE,
President.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

U. S. Revenue Officers Arrest James Burke and W. E. Sutherland.

Alfred Burke of Shaw island has been arrested by officers of the U. S. customs launch Arcata, charged with smuggling wool, and W. E. Sutherland of Orcas island, a wealthy merchant, was also arrested for purchasing the smuggled goods. Burke had two sacks of wool, which he disposed of to Sutherland. Of late the United States revenue officers have been vigorously prosecuting their work against wool smugglers. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says in this regard:

"It is known that Collector Ide, who is now in the city, has had secret service men employed for several weeks on both sides of the boundary, working on this side in connection with the deputy collector at Friday Harbor. He is reticent as to the details of their work, but frankly admits their employment and the little that he says warrants the belief that they have not only gathered a great deal of information about the wool product of the Canadian islands and the operations of smugglers, but that they have succeeded in marking a large quantity of wool in such a manner as to insure its identification if brought to this side.

"At present prices the temptation to smuggle is strong, especially as the offence is not regarded as serious among the people of the islands, where many prominent citizens are reputed to have been smugglers when the customs and revenue officers were not as watchful of the water channels as they have been in recent years.

"Wool has been selling on the Canadian islands at ten and twelve cents a pound, which is high there, while buyers in Friday harbor, representing Seattle dealers, are now paying 27 cents. There is very much less wool raised on the other side than is generally supposed, and much the greater part of it is sold in Victoria and Montreal. There are few flocks of more than one hundred, and the average is much less. The wool product of San Juan county is believed to be at least four times as great as that of all of the contiguous Canadian islands. Flocks of one hundred are common and on some San Juan places there are five hundred or more.

"Collector Ide is determined to make wool smuggling so hazardous that few are likely to engage in it.

"Burke is one of the pioneers of the Sound country, having located among the islands long before the settlement of the San Juan boundary question. He is a little man, of quiet demeanor, whose years number nearly three score and ten, and is bent and wrinkled and gray, but still active, agile and alert. He will have his preliminary hearing this afternoon before Court Commissioner Keifer."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE.
SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that?
Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,
Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers :—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

If so, apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It has cured others and there is no reason why it should not cure you. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists.

Negligee Outing Shirts at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; English Cricket and Tennis Shirts at $1.00. $1.25 and $1.50. B. Williams & Co.

GHOST SHIPS.

Phantoms of the Sea That Are Inexplicable.

London Globe.

Some years ago Blackwood's Magazine contained the story of an officer of a man-of-war, who, when at sea, was visited by his sister's ghost. It was afterwards ascertained that she died at home just at the time when she appeared to him. After her death the lady paid another visit to her brother in her disembodied form, and shortly after the officer fell overboard and was drowned.

There are at least two stories of ghosts appearing on warships, that have almost attained the dignity of being regarded as naval history. Both are declared to be absolutely true. One tells of a ghost that took up its abode in a French prize, the Medee, captured in 1774 by the Dreadnought, which stuck to the ship until she was wrecked near St. Ives, on the coast of Cornwall. It made its first appearance among the prisoners in the hold when the Medee was on its way to England in charge of an English prize crew. The Frenchmen were greatly excited, and declared it was the ghost of their boatswain, who had been hanged for murdering his wife, who had followed him to sea. Before Spithead was reached the spectral boatswain showed himself to the English prize crew.

Soon after her arrival at Spithead the Medee was sold to a privateer captain, no other than the famous "Fortunatus" Walker, but even he could not dispel the ill-luck brought by this ghost. While he was cruising in the Channel on the lookout for French prizes, the steadiest and soberest man among his crew came to him and said he had seen a ghost on board, which told him that the ship was doomed. The captain made light of the story, but others saw the wraith of the wicked boatswain, and the whole ship in the end became panic-stricken. A great storm arose, and the ship began to leak. In the midst of the trouble the ghost appeared, and the men, panic-stricken, attempted to seize and escape in the boats. But Fortunatus Walker frustrated their design.

At last the ship reached St. Ives, but she was doomed, for a heavy sea drove her bodily on a reef and she was broken up. All were saved except three men who had sworn to seeing and speaking to the ghost of the murderous French boatswain.

All ghosts, however, do not bring misfortune to mariners. It was owing to supernatural guidance that Admiral Sir Henry Digby, the grandfather of the present Lord Digby, was enabled to find and capture a prize worth many thousands of pounds, which gained for him the soubriquet of the "Silver Captain." The father of the present Lord Digby used to vouch for the absolute truth of the story.

Special values in Young Men's Suits at $8.00. $9.00 and $10.00. B. Williams & Company.

If your stenographer divides her time between the clock and the mirror—read the want ads.

Henry Young & Co.

To Dressmakers

Owing to the abuse of the dressmakers' discount by persons who are not legitimately entitled to receive it, we have adopted the card system, now in vogue in all of the large cities.

Every legitimate dressmaker in Victoria will receive a card upon registering personally at our office. Once you are registered we will make it our business to see that you are materially benefitted. We are doing this for your protection as well as our own.

No.................. ....
Dressmakers' Discount Card
This Card Entitles the Holder.
M..... ....
To a ten per cent. discount on purchases of all goods except special lines, and goods reduced in price during sales, etc.
No discount allowed on overdue account.
HENRY YOUNG & CO
Dated........Countersigned.. ....
Positively no Discount allowed without this Card.

If you are too busy to come in phone us and our clerk will call on you. The tickets are good as long as you are in business.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Saturday's Bargains

PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER

Oranges, sweet and juicy, 2 dozen for....... 25c
Comox Creamery Butter, pound.............. 25c
Large Can Pumpkin, tin........................ 10c

Try the Old Store

THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., LTD.
PHONE 28. JOHNSON ST.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 3—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Rain has fallen in the districts bordering on the Straits and in western Washington and Oregon, the fall being heavy at Seattle, and temperatures have remained almost stationary on the Pacific slope. In the Northwest it has been much warmer, and rain has fallen at Edmonton and Battleford. In the Yukon district fine summer weather is reported at Dawson.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	54
Vancouver	52	55
New Westminster	52	54
Kamloops	60	74
Barkerville	42	72
Fort Simpson	..	52
Dawson, Y. T.	58	74
Calgary, Alta.	50	..
Winnipeg, Man.	60	84
Portland, Ore.	54	60
San Francisco, Cal.	52	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Westerly to northerly winds; unsettled at first, and cool, with showers, followed by clearing weather tonight or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; unsettled and cool, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	50	Mean	52
Noon	52	Highest	54
5 p.m.	53	Lowest	50

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m......... 20 miles southwest.
Noon.......... 16 miles southwest.
5 p.m......... 16 miles west.
Average state of weather—Rain.
Rain—.03 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed.......29.938
Corrected.......29.957

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected......29.98

A HABIT TO BE ENCOURAGED.

Make it one of your regular habits to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home as a safeguard against a sudden attack of bowel complaint. It is certain to be needed sooner or later, and when that time comes it will be needed badly, it will be needed quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by all druggists.

TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., June, 1905.

Date.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.	Time. Ht. h. m. ft.	Time Ht. h. m. ft.	Time. Ht. h. m. ft.
1	0:33 8.1	8:30 2.0	16:53 6.4	19:33 6.2
2	0:57 8.2	9:00 1.4	17:34 6.7	20:09 6.5
3	1:19 8.3	9:33 1.0	18:16 6.9	20:43 6.8
4	1:40 8.4	10:10 0.7	19:12 7.1	21:20 7.0
5	2:02 8.4	10:51 0.6	20:15 7.3	22:05 7.2
6	2:28 8.3	11:36 0.6	20:58 7.5	23:14 7.3
7	3:02 8.0	12:24 0.9	21:06 7.5	....
8	0:55 7.2	3:45 7.5	13:11 1.3	21:18 7.6
9	2:22 6.7	4:48 6.0	13:56 1.9	21:38 7.7
10	3:40 6.0	5:35 6.1	14:41 2.7	22:03 7.8
11	4:40 5.0	9:09 5.5	15:29 3.5	22:31 8.0
12	5:40 4.0	11:29 5.4	16:20 4.4	23:00 8.2
13	6:30 2.9	13:35 5.6	17:13 5.2	23:28 8.5
14	7:14 1.9	15:16 6.2	18:08 5.8	23:55 8.8
15	7:55 1.1	16:22 6.7	19:03 6.4	....
16	0:24 8.9	8:35 0.4	17:18 7.1	19:56 6.8
17	0:54 9.0	9:14 0.1	18:10 7.4	20:47 7.1
18	1:27 8.9	9:53 0.0	18:57 7.5	21:37 7.3
19	1:57 8.6	10:34 0.2	19:40 7.6	22:33 7.3
20	2:25 8.1	11:16 0.7	20:16 7.6	23:56 7.2
21	2:52 7.5	11:59 1.3	20:40 7.7	....
22	1:50 6.8	3:15 6.9	12:40 2.0	20:48 7.7
23	....	....	13:20 2.8	21:06 7.7
24	....	....	13:58 3.5	21:28 7.8
25	6:54 4.6	9:26 4.8	14:30 4.2	21:55 7.8
26	6:43 4.1	....	....	22:23 7.9
27	6:50 3.5	....	....	22:52 8.0
28	7:06 2.8	....	....	23:21 8.1
29	7:32 2.2	....	....	23:49 8.3
30	8:02 1.6	....	....	....

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

The Lancet (May 13), after strongly advocating the frequent sojourn in France of English medical students as an important part of their preparation for the serious work of their calling, recalls an old epigram which, if not strictly medical, may at least be said to have a medical aspect:

The French have taste in all they do;
While we must go without.
Nature to them has given gout,
But we have only gout!

GIVING AWAY THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

St. John Sun.

Those who have seen the contract that the Harmsworths have made with the Newfoundland government will not be surprised that the company chose to do business in that colony rather than in any part of Canada. Nowhere in the Dominion could the promoters of this enterprise obtain a clear grant of a million acres of woodland on terms so easy and satisfying. Newfoundland is not a large island, but her government is lavish in alienating the public domain. It does not require a prophet to foresee that the day is coming when Harmsworth will be the best hated name in Newfoundland.

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Made of chrome tanned waterproof dogskin.
Strong, well cut, easy fitting and washable.
Give more comfort and longer wear than any other. All sizes for Men and Women. Be sure and ask your dealer for "Perrin" Auto Gloves.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TERMINUS

A Copyright Map of the new townsite at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific on

KAI-EN ISLAND

will be issued shortly from the Colonist presses, and will be on sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

Orders for the first edition will be received and filled at

The Colonist Office

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Licensing Board at its next sitting for a transfer to Robert John Hill, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Albion Saloon," situate at the corner of Yates Street and Waddington Alley, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1905.

my4 (Sd.) J. G. THOMSON.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

THE LATE RT. HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

On Tuesday the late Sir John A. Macdonald will have been dead for fourteen years. It seems but as yesterday when the sad but not unexpected news was flashed through Canada. It is only a little over a month since the people of Great Britain were celebrating the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, better known to the world of politics and letters as Benjamin Disraeli. In life, friends of these two great men were fond of making comparisons between them. There was a certain strong facial resemblance, and there were certain mental characteristics and political instincts in both which were alike. In their own ways they performed services to their respective countries and parties, which were similar. When Sir John Macdonald first came into prominence in Canada he represented the Liberal element of the Tories, and his influence upon his party in Canada was not less than that of Disraeli upon the Conservatives of Great Britain. Each reconstructed and moulded the policy of his party, leaving it vastly different in position and composition from that in which he found it. Comparison of lines of development in each case might be extended at great length and in many particulars. Disraeli was of Jewish descent with many of the Oriental characteristics of mind prominently displayed. He was subtle of intellect, fond of display, highly imaginative, gorgeous in rhetoric, bitterly invective, ambitious of power and prophetic in instinct—a world-marked man, confident in his own ability and masterful in his diplomacy. He had a wonderful knowledge of the foibles and weaknesses of men, a keen judge of character, and was versatile and adaptable. Sir John had many of the characteristics of the Celt, and in these he approached through other avenues of development traits not unlike those we have described in his contemporary. In addition he possessed a vast fund of humor, in a sense one of the highest forms of intellect, an invaluable acquisition to a public man. In Sir John it softened, refined and humanized what in Disraeli brought him in such sharp contrast and antagonism with the leading men of his day. That element in the Canadian statesman made him loved and revered among his followers, where Disraeli was admired and feared. Each was brilliant in the exercise of his powers, and each possessed in an eminent degree imagination which influenced the policies they inaugurated and stimulated the public mind to varying degrees of enthusiasm. They differed most largely in their personal relations with the people. Disraeli was a figure in public, always dazzling, always interesting, always extraordinary. Personally he held aloof from the people he influenced and had few intimate friends. He lacked sympathy. He commanded attention and following. Sir John Macdonald was full of humanity, a man who was loved for his faults as well as for his many virtues. He was attractive and magnetic, and exercised among his followers a rare personal influence. Ambitious for power and not always too scrupulous as to methods, he nevertheless kept constantly in view certain ideals, and made his methods subservient to his main objects. His very faults, for which he was so often criticized while in power, enabled him to carry through measures by bringing into line various inharmonious elements which would have been impossible to any other man in his position as premier and political leader. Though many charges were made against him as to corrupt practices, he never at any time in his political career took advantage of his opportunities to benefit himself or his family. He never asked of the people of Canada any favor which they would not have cheerfully and voluntarily bestowed upon him. He died a poor man. He was wholly unselfish except in a political sense, and that he loved power rather for the opportunities it afforded him to give his life aims effect than for the mere exercise of it is amply demonstrated by the results of his administration.

In judging the ethical side of the great Conservative chieftain, we must take into consideration the conditions in which he was developed as a statesman, and the problems he had to solve. To do this it is necessary to take note of the "characters of the men who were his contemporaries, of the burning questions which agitated the public mind and furnished the battle cries at the polls, and of the great and almost overwhelming difficulties which had to be overcome." We would, indeed, need to go back to the time when British rule was first introduced into Canada, and to trace the events of the storm period of history up to Confederation, during which the best part of his life had been spent. In 1844, when he first stepped into public life, as a representative for Kingston, the land was rent with a struggle of forces, connected with political reform and political abuses, that had continued for some years and was destined to continue for years after. From that day he was in the thickest of the fight. As now, there were religious, race and educational questions to be dealt with. Responsible government, land tenures, national development, imperial relations, school systems and many other questions were unsolved problems. Canada, limited as it was to two sections, Upper and Lower, was passing through a transition stage and progress was slow as compared with these days of steam printing presses, railways and electric communication. There were many factions and sections and interests to deal with. He was, politically, cradled in storm, reared in storm and lived in storm. The present generation has but little conception of the strenuous nature of political life prior to Confederation.

The keynote of his policy throughout all his stormy years is to be found in his very first election address to "the free and independent Electors of the Town of Kingston' in the following language: "I, therefore, need scarcely state my firm belief that the prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the Mother Country, and that I shall resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come), which may tend to weaken that union."

It is the very same note that was breathed in his last public utterance in his appeal to the people of Canada prior to the elections of 1891: "As for myself my course is clear. A British subject I was born—a British subject I will die. With my utmost effort, with my latest breath, will I expose the 'veiled treason' which attempts, by sordid means and mercenary proffers, to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rests its destinies for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last effort for the unity of the Empire and the preservance of our commercial and political freedom."

Sir John's aim throughout public life was the unity of Canada. He has been referred to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as pre-eminently the Father of Confederation, and among his plans and policies, which have all become realized now, were a National Policy, a Canadian Pacific Railway, trans-Pacific steamers, fast Atlantic liners and a Pacific cable. Among his dreams was closer connection with the Mother Country. His larger policy may be expressed in unity and expansion. He aimed from the outset at an educated, a free, a prosperous, a vigorous, a wide Dominion. This has, so far, been realized equal at least to his most sanguine anticipations. At the outset there was little but ardent patriotism and a vivid imagination to warrant the hopes upon which his heart was set. A population of about 1,500,000 in British America has risen to 6,500,000. A trade of about $25,000,000 has grown to one of nearly $500,000,000. These figures do not by any means represent the real progress that has been made. There was not a railway in Canada nor a mile of telegraph. The West was unknown except to the fur traders of the Hudson's Bay Company.

We must judge, as we have said, the character of Sir John Macdonald and the results of his life, which was almost wholly a political one, by the rough and tempestuous career through which he passed from Canada in its infancy to Canada in its fulfillment. He had many rough paths to make smooth, many irreconcilable elements to harmonize, many prejudices to overcome, many sectarian and sectional issues to solve, many enemies to placate, many importunate friends to satisfy, many crises to avert. His methods were necessarily not always ethical, because he had conditions that were far from ideal to cope with. Experience modifies the quality of mental and moral fibre and fighting leaves scars. The majority of the world's heroes will not bear the scrutiny of too fine an analysis of either motives or methods. If we examined history with a microscope there would be no heroes. To form an estimate of his character as a statesman and his ability and accomplishments, we shall take a not too partial view from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks in the House of Commons after his death had been announced.

"I think," he said, "it can be asserted that, for the supreme art of governing men, Sir John Macdonald was gifted as few men in any land or any age were gifted, gifted in the most high of all qualities, qualities which would have shown in any theatre, and which have shown all the more conspicuously the larger the theatre. The fact that he could congregate together elements of the most heterogeneous, and bind them into one compact party, and to the end of his life keep them steadily under his hand, is perhaps altogether unprecedented. The fact that during all these years he maintained, unimpaired, not only the confidence, but the devotion and the ardent devotion and affection of his party, is evidence that besides these high qualities of statesmanship to which we were the daily witnesses, he was also endowed with inner, subtle, undefinable characteristics of soul which wins and keeps the hearts of men. . . .

"As to his statesmanship, it is written in the history of Canada. It may be said without any exaggeration whatever, that the life of Sir John Macdonald, from the date he entered Parliament, is the history of Canada, for he was connected and associated with all the events, all the facts, with all the developments which brought Canada from the position from which Canada then occupied—the position of two small provinces having nothing in common but the common allegiance, and united by a bond of paper and unity and nothing else—to the present state of development which Canada has reached. . . .

"In my judgment, even the career of William Pitt can hardly compare with that of Sir John Macdonald in this respect, for, although William Pitt, moving in a higher sphere, had to deal with problems greater than ours, yet I doubt if, if in the management of a party, William Pitt had to contend with difficulties equal to those that Sir John Macdonald had to contend with."

PATRIOTISM AND BUSINESS.

The time has not yet come in the history of the country when we need to be ashamed of, or apologize for, an expression of patriotism; but in considering the position of railways in the Similkameen it is not patriotism so much as sound business principles that should influence our decision. No one in British Columbia, much less the people of the Coast, desire to deprive that part of the country of the advantages of railway communication. To the latter it is a question of very great importance, and their interest in it is proportionate to the benefits they hope to derive from it. In the construction of a railway our business men would like to have the opportunity of selling some of the supplies necessary, such as cement, dynamite, shovels, picks, carts and other paraphernalia of that class. That is, they would like to be able to sell these things in fair competition with the merchants of Spokane and St. Paul. They would like, when the railway is finished, to be able to sell some of the goods which are consumed by the employees of a presumably Canadian railway. The people of the interior in the Boundary and the Kootenay country would like to see the workshops and the roundhouses of the V., V. & E. located somewhere in their midst and the employees live and sleep on the Canadian side of the line. The railway has to subsist upon the trade that originates in Canadian territory, and it is business, and not patriotism, which suggests that some of the incidental benefits of its operation should be enjoyed by Canadians. Naturally, too, we would all prefer to have as many of our people as possible employed on a railway which derives its traffic from Canadian soil and obtains its privileges from a Canadian Parliament. If these things were assured to Canadians no one would object to the railway company taking advantage of as many short cuts as it liked across the boundary line in order to save expense and to secure easy gradients. In time of trouble between the two countries the railway taking such a route might be embarrassed by the fact, but if its management shoulders the risk that is nobody's business in particular but its own. What the people want is a bona fide proposition, fair to Canada as well as to the railway company, and no amount of misrepresentation and specious argument, such as were used to deceive the people in respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific, will obscure the true issue. Certain amendments are asked to the V., V. & E. charter, which was originally granted as an all-Canadian proposition, so as to enable the Great Northern to follow the lines of least resistance to and fro across the boundary line from Grand Forks to Princeton. After that we are assured that the road will be built over the Hope Mountains to the Coast. The question arises then: "What guarantee is there that Mr. Hill will not divert his line to the United States, and find a terminus at Everett or some other point in that country?" Would it be good business to permit such an end to be accomplished under cover of being a Canadian enterprise? Throwing aside the question of patriotism altogether, would it be fair to British Columbia, to Canadian interests, and to existing railways that have to overcome many natural obstacles by remaining on the Canadian side of the line?

There is absolutely no opposition to what is promised if it is honestly carried out, but there is yet no guarantee that it will be. We have had sufficient experience of the assurances of railway promoters and politicians not to take for granted what is not in the bond. If Mr. Hill's intentions are bona fide, he will not hesitate about giving security in sufficient amount to make it a certainty. His written promise may be good, but his bond will be far better.

"TOMORROW LAND."

J. Reid Howatt in the Sunday at Home.

Tomorrow Land is the biggest country in the world. When you look at it from the top of Today you can't quite take in all its greatness, for it stretches from north to south and east to west, and these have no endings, for when you go to the north there is a north beyond you still, and it is the same with the south and the east and west. That is Tomorrow Land—a big, big Land—the biggest in all the world. And to most people it is so beautiful! Its trees are always fruitful, and the fruits seem so large and tempting; the sun is always shining there, the fountains sparkling, the houses glittering with gold and silver, the birds singing; there is always hope and happiness for them in Tomorrow Land, and they are impatient to get there. But there are other people who see it differently; to them it is a land of rains and mists, and ugly shadows, and biting winds and bleak fields. To them Tomorrow Land is a tearful land, and they quite lose heart when they look on it.

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere when all is o'er,
When time has passed into eternity,
Those that I love whom now I see no more,
Will they not know, and, knowing call to me,
Somewhere?

I would not think that this is all of life,
To walk this checkered path, to sup with pain,
To wage 'gainst sorrow an unequal strife;
I would not think that we have loved in vain,
And parted, nevermore to meet again,
Somewhere.

Ah, no; such fate, though man be lowly born,
Were less than his desert; 'twere harsh to be
Of all the future hopes of heaven shorn,
While haunted still by love's fond memory—
Are not the lost ones waiting still for me
Somewhere?

I look away and, listening thus, I hear
A promise and, in hearing, feel and know
That those I've lost are lingering ever near;
That what is hidden time will shortly show;
That I shall meet the loved of long ago,
Somewhere.

—Floyd D. Raze, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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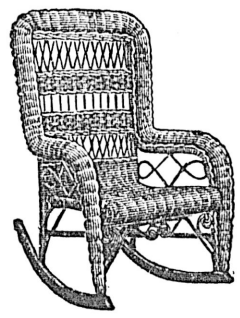
Our range of Furniture for the Lawn, Veranda or Camp has never been more complete than this season. It comprises a magnificent selection in Reed and Rattan Goods, a full line of the ever popular "Old Hickory" Furniture, a fine choice of selected Cane Chairs and Settees of great durability and excellent design, Linen Fibre Chairs, the latest arrivals, splendidly constructed and exceedingly comfortable, Reed and Rush Chairs in great variety, finished in three styles, Natural, Brown and Flemish Green.

Reed Furniture

We can show you over one hundred styles in Reed and Rattan Chairs and Settees, every one of which has been chosen with a view to its durability and comfort, as well as its artistic appearance.
Reed Arm Chairs, large roomy cane seats. Price $4.50
Ladies' Rocking Chairs to match. Price ..... $3.50 each
Pretty Reception Rockers, of artistic design ..... $4.25 each
Reception Chairs, same as above, without Rockers ..... $4.00 each
Fancy Rattan Reception Chairs, in pleasing variety, of the latest designs, at.... ..... $3.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 each

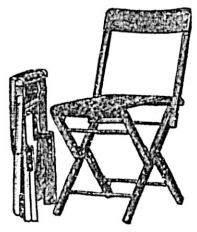


Rattan Rocker

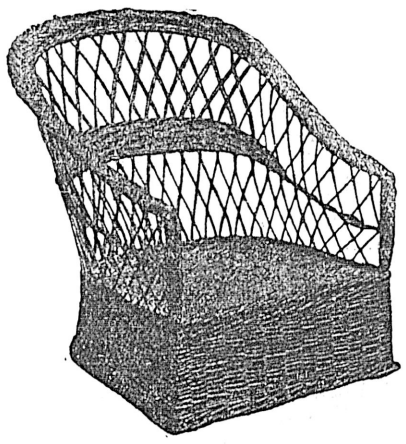
Handsome design and strongly constructed; roomy and comfortable. Price ..$8.00 ea.
Comfort Arm Chairs, reed stained. Price ..... $10.00 each
Fancy Reed Stained Arm Chairs, handsome designs, a large selection at .... $9.50, $10.00, $12.00 each
Reed and Rush Furniture, finished in Natural, Brown and Flemish Green, styles full of the right kind of comfort. Reception Chairs, nice choice patterns, at $9.00, $10.00 each. Circular Back Corner Chairs, very comfortable, $12.00 each. Reception Rockers, roomy and inviting, $12.00, $14.00 each.
Rattan Tete-a-Tete Settees, deep seats. Price ..... $16.00 each
Arm Chairs to match, large and comfortable ..... $11.00 each

Cane Furniture

Cane Furniture needs no recommendation for reliability—it is almost impossible to damage it. The styles are most comfortable and the cost very reasonable for such a good article. We are just opening out some new patterns today.
Cane Lawn, Veranda or Deck Chairs. (See illustration). Cane Settees, roomy seats, comfortable roll edge backs, well designed, 2 sizes, 36-inch, $16.00; 46-inch.. ..... $17.50 each
Linen Fibre Chairs, a toughly constructed material that looks good for a generation of hard wear; the designs are very pleasing and built for ease. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Fibre Arm Chairs, finished in a combination of Natural and Green stainings ..... $12.50, $15.00 each
The "Club" Chair, in Linen Fibre, an inviting design embodying the latest ideas, wide, restful arms, one with receptacle for glass and the other a paper pocket, an ideal man's chair .....$16.00 each

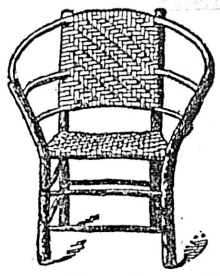


Gold Medal Folding Lawn Stool....85c. ea.



Cane Lawn Chairs

Low roomy seats, wide and deep; may be had in dull white finish for staining any color, or in the natural shellac. Price ..... $10.00 ea.



Hickory Furniture Fresh From the Forest

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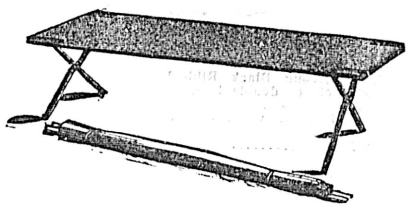
Racine Camp Stools, folds up to 24x2½ inches ..... 40c. each
Gold Medal Folding Camp Stools, brown duck seat ..... 60c. each
Gold Medal Folding Camp Chairs, with carpet seats ..... $1.25 each
Folding Lounge Chairs, fitted with endless piece of strong fancy duck, adjustable to four positions ..... $1.50 each
Gold Medal Folding Camp Tables, size 36x7x5 folded ..... $4.00 each
This table will seat 4 persons. Size of top, 36x27; shelf, 50c. extra.
Gold Medal Folding Camp Lounge Chairs, fitted with fancy ticking, lined with duck; will sustain 300 lbs.; size when folded, 36x3 inches; carried as easily as an umbrella ..... $1.75 each



Gold Medal Folding Camp Cots, weight 12 lbs., size when open, 6 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 2 in.; folded, 6 ft. x 3 in.; strongly made. ..... $3.00 each
Gold Medal Folding Camp Beds, made of 12 oz. extra quality double fitted brown army duck; size opened, 6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 3in. x 14 in. high; folded, 38x5x4 in. ..... $4.00 each
Folding Lawn Settees, bodies nicely finished in vermillion and seats in oil, the whole durably varnished; 3 sizes, 3 ft. 6 in. long, $2.50 each; 4 ft. 6 in. long, $3.00 each; 6 ft. 6 in. long ....$3.50 each
Ornamental Porch or Lawn Settees, very substantially made, roll seat and back, very comfortable, finished green .... $6.50 each up

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This delightfully rustic Hickory Furniture is proving most popular. Its durability is apparent at first glance, and the introduction of woven parts into its construction makes it at once comfortable and very artistic. We have a very complete line which you should inspect first opportunity.
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Woven Back and Seat Arm Chairs. Price $3.75
Spindle Back riple Rail Arm Chairs, woven seat $4.00
Andy Jackson Hickory Arm Chairs, circular back, woven centre and seat. (See illustration.) $4.00
Circular back, woven centre and seat, Chairs $6.00
Large Arm Chairs, woven centre and seat, with double rail and spindle arms. Price $6.50
Any of the above patterns may be had with Rockers at 50c. extra.
Cosy Wing Arm Rockers, woven back, arm and seat, a very inviting chair. Price ..... $6.00 each
Lounging Chairs, large roomy wing arms ..... $8.00 each
Grandfather's Hickory Arm Rockers ....$9.00 each
Hickory Morris Chairs, movable support.. ..... $12.00 each

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(Signed) MRS. MAX LEISER.

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HAMMERLESS GUN—Parker, 10 bore, $30. Lady's bike, Crawford, coaster break, $17. Parker hammerless gun, $12. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.
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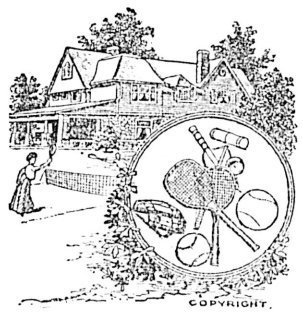

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And a slightly used $450 Nordheimer Piano for $340

Used Organs
Kimball, at $35
Carpenter, at $50
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Berlin, was $175, now $90
Exceptionally easy terms are offered on any of the above.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
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44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

Will Read Encyclical—At high mass in St. Andrew's cathedral at 10:30 this morning, Rev. Father Leterme will read the latest encyclical received from His Holiness the Pope, and which deals with the teaching of Christian Doctrine. The document is a particularly interesting one.

Progressing Favorably—At the Jubilee hospital the young man Mansfield, whose skull was slightly fractured by a fall in an epileptic fit a week or so ago, is making very satisfactory progress toward complete recovery. It will, however, be at least a fortnight ere he is adjudged sufficiently well to leave the hospital.

Another Good Billet—Failing to secure his re-appointment as commissioner for the Yukon—Mr. W. W. B. McInnes' elevation to which high office was duly gazetted yesterday, Mr. Fred. Congdon has been named as legal adviser of the Yukon council. The appointment, like the commissionership, is very remunerative.

Special Religious Exercises—In England at the present time special prayers are arranged for Whitsunday, in intercession for the general work of the Anglican church throughout the world. The same programme will be observed in this diocese, and in connection special services are to be held at Christ church cathedral on Wednesday next, at 11 a. m., and 8 in the evening.

Annual Camp—Details have been completed in the arrangements for the annual camp of the Fifth Regiment. The militia will parade at the drill hall next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The corps will march through the principal streets of the city, headed by the band, to Macaulay Point, which will be reached at noon. R. H. Jameson has received the contract for catering to the regiment during the stay in camp.

No Change Reported—No word has been received from Chemainus hospital as to the condition of Jack Morris, resident foreman at the Mount Sicker mines, who was so seriously injured by an accidental explosion of dynamite on Wednesday last. As it was understood that a telegram would be sent if any change for the worse occurred, the absence of information can only be interpreted favorably.

Flower Sunday—The annual flower service at the Jubilee hospital is to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Daughters of Pity having general charge of the necessary arrangements. Bright and cheery music will be made a feature of the exercises, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Staneland, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Kent and Mr. Jesse Longfield contributing to the programme. The address will be made by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

No. 6 Company, Fifth Regiment—All members of this company are reminded once again that they must shoot twice over the Clover point range before the 11th inst. The range will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 5:30 o'clock, when markers will be provided for the entire company. There will also be shooting on Thursday evening and on Saturday afternoon, when the markers will be provided by the rifle association at the usual fee.

Arranging for Lobsters—Edward G. Taylor, provincial fisheries inspector, who is just now a guest at the New England, went out to Alberni a few days ago on a general visit of inspection and with the particular object of determining, if possible, the proper location for breeding purposes of the shipment of lobsters which is being sent out to British Columbia from the Atlantic coast. Several places have been mentioned where these lobsters should be planted, among other places mentioned being Deep Bay, Gabriola island and Barkley sound. The question of density and temperature of the water and other points have to be determined before these locations are definitely settled, but there is no doubt that lobsters should thrive well on this coast.

The auction sale by W. T. Hardaker, of the Imperial Hotel furniture and effects, will be commenced tomorrow morning at 11 a. m., according to catalogue, and will continue without intermission until every lot is sold. The whole contents of this well and beautifully appointed house are high class and well-kept goods, and should evoke lively competition in the bidding. *

All the latest shapes in Four-ply Linen Collars, $1.50 per dozen or 2 for 25c. B. Williams & Co. *

A Few Words in Regard to Jelly—No matter how well your jelly is made, if it is served in a pretty mould it will be more greatly appreciated. The best English jelly and blanc mange moulds in large variety at reasonable prices at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Boys' English Norfolk Suits, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50; extra strong for school wear. B. Williams & Co.

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Blouses like cut, $1.25.

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Cotton and Crash Skirts

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We have a nice assortment of

Cotton Shirt Waist Suits

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If you have any jewellery that needs repairing, bring it to us, as we make a specialty of that class of work, and are confident that you will be pleased with the result, and also with the moderate prices charged.
Any old jewellery that you do not care to wear, we can re-make for you into something modern and serviceable, at a very moderate cost.
Let us see what you have, and give you an estimate of the cost, either of repairing or re-making.

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We thank our friends and the general public for their ever increasing patronage, and hope to merit the same in the future as in the past.

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Sole Agents for the "Gerhard Heintzman" "Mendelssohn" and "Williams" Pianos.
Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland

The Arion Club At Tacoma Town

A Feast of Song at the May Musical Festival—Orpheus Club a Natural Descendant.

Amusing Incident of the Pleasant Visit of Victorians to the City of Destiny.

The recent visit of the Arion Club of this city to Tacoma to participate in the "May Musical Festival," marks a new and interesting era in the musical history of the Pacific Northwest, and will go far towards cementing the friendly feeling that has always existed between these two cities, so alike in their musical and artistic tastes, their beautiful homes and gardens and picturesque surroundings.

For the last few years Victoria and Tacoma appear to have been drawing more and more towards one another in musical affairs, commencing with the numerous visits of Miss Grace Helen Bradley and Mr. H. T. Hanlin, both of whom are so well and popularly known to the music-lovers of this city, and returned by the visits of Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mr. E. H. Russell and Mr. A. T. Goward of this city, to assist in musical affairs in Tacoma, and finally culminating in the visit of the entire Arion Club to assist in the musical festival recently given in the City of Destiny with such signal and unqualified success.

The Orpheus Male Voice Club of Tacoma, may also be regarded almost in the light of an offshoot of the Arion Club of this city, founded as it was by its present conductor, Mr. K. J. Middleton, one of the original members, upon the same lines as the latter, even having the same club motto.

The Festival may be regarded as one of the greatest amateur efforts in music ever attempted in the Northwest. It was an immense success and will undoubtedly contribute largely toward the advancement of good music on the North Pacific Coast.

Something About the Festival.

The musical part of the Festival opened on the Thursday evening with a miscellaneous programme, in which nearly all the clubs represented took some part. The next afternoon was devoted to the orchestra, assisted by the Arion Club, the Tacoma Ladies' Musical Club, and by Mr. Blackmore, pianist. Mr. Blackmore is a young pupil of Leschetizky, lately returned to Tacoma, and gives every promise of making a great name for himself. He has a magnificent technique, and although his tone at times lacks tenderness, yet his playing is so smooth and so vigorous that it is a great pleasure to listen to him. His playing of the Concertstucke of Weber, with full orchestra, was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and it is to be regretted that more frequent opportunities for hearing the great concerts with orchestra are not afforded to music lovers on this Coast. The work done by the orchestra in the afternoon and indeed throughout the whole Festival was most meritorious. It is an organization of local players gathered together by Herr Schmidt, their conductor, and when one considers the limitations, their playing was more than excellent. Their rendering of Liszt's Second Rhapsodie was so virile and inspiring, so full of fire and animation that the audience was completely carried away and broke into a storm of applause, which could not be stopped till the conductor again took up his baton. Tacoma is fortunate in having such a director as Herr Schmidt, a man full of enthusiasm and energy, and well qualified both by training and association with the best musical directors, to conduct successfully any orchestra. To Victorians the interest of the Festival was centred in

The Male Voice Clubs.

The Orpheus and Arion Clubs united making a chorus of sixty voices, sang the "Suomi's Song" and the "Bugle Song," under the direction of Mr. Middleton. The volume of tone, the exquisite blending of the voices, the strict attention to the shading demanded by the conductor, were all so remarkable as to call forth the heartiest applause, and most certainly reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Middleton. These two numbers are both very difficult, and when one considers that but two rehearsals were all that the united clubs had, the conductor must be warmly complimented upon his ability to produce such an effect as their rendition had upon the audience.

The gem of the evening concert was, however, the singing of the "Nocturne," by the Orpheus Club. The Arion Club had the pleasure, for the first time in their history, of listening to a similar organization, and one and all expressed the greatest of pleasure, many feeling that it would be impossible to even rival such singing. The singing of the "Nocturne" was as near perfection as any club can hope to reach, and Mr. Middleton must feel proud, or if he does not, he should, to think that he has been able in less than eighteen months to organize a club and bring it to such perfection.

The Festival closed with a splendid rendition of

"Haydn's Creation,"

which was magnificently sung, and reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Pratt, the director. To this gentleman's untiring energy is due entirely the success of the Festival. That he was ably assisted was of course, plainly visible to all, but when one considers that the initiative was taken by Mr. Pratt, that he allowed nothing to interfere with his object, it must be admitted that the musical public are under great obligations to him.

Those who were so fortunate as to hear Mme. Starberg Hall, the soprano from New York, will long remember the exquisitive purity of her voice. The tones are so clear and limpid that they can only be likened to beautiful crystal. Of the singing of the Arion Club so many kind things have already been said by the Tacoma press that nothing need be added except that one and all tried to do their best.

Tacoma Hospitality.

The members of the Arion Club are warm in their expressions of regard for the members of the Orpheus Club of Tacoma and those who were responsible for their entertainment, and one and all declare that they were treated royally and will always entertain the pleasantest recollections of their visit.

There are many most amusing incidents related of the trip, as is usually the case when a large party of fellows go on a jaunt together.

The Donnelly Hotel was the headquarters of the club during their stay in Tacoma and from all accounts the Victorians appear to have taken over the management of the hotel during their stay. As is well known, the club motto in "Ecce quan bonum quanque jucundum, habitare fratraes in unum," or in effect, "Behold how good a thing it is to dwell together in brotherly love and amity"; this is set to a beautiful harmony and is always sung before club concerts or on special occasions, and as it is also the motto of the Orpheus Club, it was much in evidence during the visit in Tacoma. The public, however, appear to have regarded it as of a religious nature, and invariably received it with a veneration that was most diverting, one lady in the dining room of the Donnelly being heard to remark, "How religious these Catholics are; they never sit down to dinner without first singing their grace." In the dining room during the evenings there is a really good ladies' orchestra in attendance, and the night after the first concert it happened that most of the soloists and leading members of the Festival were there at supper, as were also the majority of the Arion Club, and when the orchestra struck up the "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore," the club took up the refrain and using the table glasses for

The Anvil Effect

and most capably led by Herr Schmidt, the clever leader of the Festival orchestra, rendered it in a manner never dreamed of by the composer. This carried the house by storm, and with the enthusiastic assistance of the orchestra, an impromptu concert was given that will long be remembered.

During their stay the members of the club were taken over the smelter, the saw-mills (the largest in existence), and the parks, and on Saturday they and the members of the Orpheus Club were the guests of Mr. Seymour of the latter club, and were taken in two large "tally ho" coaches out to American lake, a beautiful spot about twelve miles from Tacoma, where lunch was partaken of and a game of baseball played between the members of the Orpheus and Arion clubs. The game was an exhibition of ball such as it is safe to say was

Never Before Seen

in the States, it being a magnificent spectacle to see Hanlin carefully lick two fingers, make several wierd movements and then hurl the ball at the unfortunate Victorian who happened to be at the bat, usually hitting him in some more or less sensitive part of his anatomy; the Victorian upon being informed that he could take his base, limping off, evidently wondering (as he ruefully rubbed the injured part) if it was worth it. The Arions were well ahead until near finish when, with three Orpheus men on bases, Hanlin made a tremendous hit, and, as Grant and Sehl of the Arions happening to be paying more attention to the wild strawberries, numerous in the vicinity, than to the game, the Orpheus won. It may be remarked that this was the only known occasion upon which the tenors were able to take first and second bas(s)e parts.

After drinking Mr. Seymour's health with musical honors the party surrounded the ancient and somewhat puzzled landlady, and sang "Good-bye, Little Girl, Good-bye," and returned to Tacoma, visiting the new and beautiful "Country Club" house en route.

In the evening the members of the Arion Club were entertained by the Orpheus Club at a smoker in the fine Masonic Hall, when a most enjoyable time was passed, a fine programme being rendered by the clubs, and also Madame Hall, who kindly came and gave a few beautiful solos. During the evening, after an appropriate address, Mr. Keith Middleton, the conductor of the Orpheus Club, and Mr. Pratt, the conductor of the Festival, were each presented with an

Appropriate Memento

from the members of the Arion Club, and a burnt leather banner with the names of the Arion Club members and the club's motto, was presented to the Orpheus Club. The members of the Arion Club each received an amusing memento of the occasion in burnt leather.

After the concert the members returned to the Donnelly and hunted up those members who had retired early, and surrounding their beds sang serenades. This form of amusement was very popular until after serenading one bed for some time the serenaders discovered the occupant to be a stranger. An amusing incident was created by one of the waiters who was most dilatory about producing liquid refreshments. Finally when it could be borne no longer the entire crowd burst out simultaneously into that touching old college ballad, "How dry I am!" The effect was instantaneous and the "heedless one" fled precipitately, returning with a generous supply of that which both cheers and inebriates.

The following morning the club returned via Seattle, taking the steamer Queen from the latter point. Some of the Orpheus Club attended them that far, and before parting the club motto was sung. This was again mistaken by the crowd for

A Religious Ceremony,

and one lady was overheard to ask "who all those men were coming aboard." "Oh," said her friend, "they are a crowd of evangelists. I just heard them singing a hymn."

As the steamer pulled out the clubs sang the "Soldier's Farewell," and gave three cheers for Tacoma. The return trip was pleasant, some amusement being afforded at Port Townsend by some of the club going ashore and returning to find the vessel leaving. The club (on board), gathered together and rendered "How can we bear to leave thee, etc.," which was much appreciated by everyone except the forlorn group on the wharf. However, Capt. Cousins finally swung the vessel in and allowed them to come aboard. At the smoking concert the members of the Arion Club were admitted as honorory members of the "Tacoma Boosters' Club," and one and all declare that the kind attention and royal good fellowship of the Tacoma people severally and collectively have made them ardent supporters of that honorable institution, and all look forward to the day when they may be able to return some of the kindness by having the Orpheus Club as their guests in Victoria.

Suffered Intense Pain Around The Heart For Four Years.

Was Very Dizzy.

Four Boxes of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure.

They are a specific for all troubles arising from a weak condition of the heart or from the nervous system. For troubles such as Palpitation of the Heart, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Starting in the Sleep; Cold, Clammy Hands or Feet, Brain Fag, etc., we would strongly advise the early use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as this remedy, taken in time, has been the means of saving many a life, and restoring strength to those who were weak, nervous, health-shattered invalids.

Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., writes:—"Allow me to tell you of the great results I have derived from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For four years I suffered intense pain around the heart, and was very dizzy. After using four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25.

All dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO. ONT.

LINGERING COUGHS.

Persistent coughs that continue through the spring and summer usually indicate some throat or lung trouble and it is a serious mistake to neglect them. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs of this nature and a few doses taken in time may save a doctor's bill and perhaps years of suffering. For sale by all druggists.

Howlett's star aggregation of consistent losers again came out at the wrong end in yesterday afternoon's game. They are surely making a fine struggle for the subcellar championship. The first game was played in fast time—one hour and seventeen minutes. Luckily for the rear guard of the league, the second game was called at the end of the second inning on account of rain, the score at that time standing four to two in favor of Everett. This kind action on the part of Umpire Derrick saved them from being even lower in the race. The weather conditions were anything but favorable to baseball, in fact, as one shivering fan remarked, "they should play football to keep warm."

The local team are up against a large bunch of hard luck in the weather line, and yesterday's sample was the worst yet. There would no doubt have been a banner crowd out under normal conditions, but the rain kept the gate receipts down to a very low mark. However, the season has hardly begun, and there will be plenty of good weather yet; then it will remain for the team to brace up and win an occasional game.

The game was, in spite of the cold and the wet grounds, not a bad one by any means. Victoria merely lacked the necessary hits at the right time to win. The fielding of the locals was all that could be desired, their three fast double plays being the feature of the game. Dudley played in centre and Williams went back to left, both doing well. Jansa played a fine third; if he can keep up his stride and just hit a little, he'll do first rate. Everett bunched hits on Holness in the second and fifth, and in these innings all the damage was done. McManus caught good ball and hit hard, driving in two runs with his three bagger in the third.

In the first inning both sides were retired in order. The second saw the visitors score two; Heitmueller singled; Mackie sacrificed; Steele went out on a foul fly to McManus; Erle got in a single; Holness made an error on Altman's infield hit, and Carter hit safe, two runs scoring. Hulen Carter out to left. The locals went out in order. In the third, Jacobs fanned; Burnes hit safe; Heitmueller did likewise; Mackie hit a high one to Dudley, who, quick as a flash, threw to Downing at second, doubling Burnes at that bag.

Victoria then got busy and scored three. Downing singled and, much to the surprise of the fans, Holness did the same; Dudley sacrificed them on to third and second; Ford got a pass; Hutch hit to Hulen, who threw to second, putting out Ford, Downing scoring; McManus hit one to deep centre for three bags, scoring Holness and Hutchison. Jansa flied out to centre. The fourth was a blank for both sides, Downing, Ford and Hutchison working in a neat double.

In the fifth, Everett hammered out the game. Carter went out on a hit to Jansa; Hulen stopped one of Holness' drops with his foot and walked to first; Jacobs Heitmueller, Burnes, Mackie and Erle got singles, scoring four runs in all. Victoria could do nothing until the eighth, when a hit by Dudley, an error by Heitmueller and a hit by McManus scored one more run. Steele and Hulen pulled off a double in this inning; Hutchison hitting to Steele, Ford being on first at the time and going down on the hit, was put out at first on Steele's splendid throw in to Hulen.

Everett failed to get any more runs during the remainder of the game. In the seventh another double play was made, Heitmueller driving a hot one at Downing, who threw to third, retiring Jacobs.

The errors made by both sides were of the excusable kind, the ball being wet, slippery and hard to handle.

Howlett undertook to pitch the second game. Hulen, the first man up, got a home run. Jacobs and Steele also got hits. E. Ford, McManus and Downing got hits for Victoria. It looked as though a batting-fest was in order, but the rain stopped it.

Umpire Derrick again demonstrated that he knows his business, having the players well in hand and commanding their respect at all times.

The score:

Everett.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hulen, 1b.	4	1	0	10	1	0
Jacobs, c.	5	1	1	8	0	1
Burnes, 2b.	4	1	2	1	4	1
Heitmueller, c. f.	4	2	3	1	0	1
Mackie, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Steele, l. f.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Erle, s. s.	4	1	2	2	1	0
Altman, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Carter, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
	36	6	10	27	10	3

Victoria.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dudley, c. f.	3	1	1	3	1	0
E. Ford, 2b.	2	0	0	2	5	1
Hutchison, 1b.	4	1	0	9	0	1
McManus, c.	4	0	2	5	1	0
Jansa, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4	0
C. Ford, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Downing, s. s.	4	1	1	4	3	1
Holness, p.	3	1	1	0	0	2
	32	4	5	27	14	5

Everett	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6
Victoria	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Summary—Earned runs, Everett 4, Victoria 3. Three base hits, McManus. Struck out by Carter 4, by Holness 3. Bases on balls off Carter 2. Hit by pitched ball, Hulen. Double plays, Steele to Hulen, Dudley to Downing, Downing to E. Ford to Hutchison, Downing to Jansa. Sacrifice hits, Mackie, Dudley. Passed ball, McManus. Umpire, Derrick. Time of game, 1 hour 17 minutes.

North Ward Wins Colonist Cup.

The Central school went down to defeat before North Ward at Oak Bay yesterday. This is the second time North Ward has won from the Centrals this season, and by winning yesterday they are the holders of The Colonist cup for the first season. The game did not begin until 11 o'clock, some of the players not showing up on time. This is something that should not be allowed in any league game; if any of the team are not on hand, others should be put on. It is now impossible for North Ward to lose, as they have three games with one to play, and the Centrals now one and one to play. On account of the high wind good ball was impossible yesterday. Dakers, who pitched for the North Ward, was very effective, and only allowed two hits, which netted the Centrals their two runs; while Smith was touched up by the winners for six, walked eleven men and seemed to lose his head completely. In the first five innings the Centrals could not score, and in the sixth Rochford led off with a hit and Mathews also got one to centre field, both scoring on an error by Maldram. In assisting Meldram, Auld was so unfortunate as to sprain his wrist and was replaced by Sweeney.

The boys from the North started off with two in the first, Hall and McCarter scoring on errors by Smith and Rochford. Two more were added in the second and third, and one in the fourth. They were shut out in the fifth. In the sixth it was a case of everybody run, and before they were stopped they had scored ten, making a total of 17 to the Centrals' 2. Jimmy Holness and Dudley of the local league team very kindly acted as umpires, and gave good satisfaction. The following is the score by innings and the summary:

North Ward.

Runs	2	2	2	1	0	10	*—17
Hits	0	1	1	1	2	1	*—6

Centrals.

Runs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Summary—Errors, Centrals 12, North Ward 6. Struck out by Smith 2, by Dakers 4. Bases on balls, Dakers 5, Smith 11. Passed balls, Johnston. Wild pitch, Smith.

Victoria at Bellingham.

The local team left for Bellingham and will play in that city today, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be home again for the week end with Bellingham. Howlett has secured another outfielder, by the name of Irby, from Spokane. He comes highly recommended as a hitter and a first class outfielder. He will report in Seattle today and will arrive home with the team on Thursday. Boyle and Franklin are also expected to report in Bellingham, and by the time the team arrives home they will have been materially strengthened and fit to meet any of the other teams.

Independents vs. St. Louis.

On Friday evening a game was played between the Independent and St. Louis College nines, which resulted in victory for the latter on a score of 17 to 4. For the winners Sherbourne pitched a good game, ably assisted by West, Brooker, T. O'Rourke and M. Cameron; while for the vanquished, Keapack, Sweeny and Brown played effectively.

The Eastern Leagues.

National—1st game, Boston 2, New York 0; 2nd game, Boston 3, New York 8. Pittsburg 0, Chicago 4. Brooklyn 0, Philadelphia 2. St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

American—Washington 1, Philadelphia 5. Chicago 4, Cleveland 5. Boston 1, New York 3. St. Louis 4, Detroit 5.

Eastern—Baltimore 4, Rochester 0. Jersey City 12, Toronto 6.

GOLF

Monthly Medal Play.

The regular match for the monthly medal winners' cup was played yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. D. Crease winning in A class. In B class C. W. Ambery was the winner.

Tomorrow afternoon both the ladies and gentlemen's championship will be decided. This will practically end the golf season. In the ladies' championship Miss V. Pooley will meet Mrs. Langley; and C. J. Prior will make an effort to wrest the cup from Harvey Coombe. Both matches will commence at 3 p. m., and an exciting match is looked for.

"The British amateur championship," writes Mr. J. W. Spearman, "has been won by Mr. A. G. Barry of St. Andrew's University, who defeated the Hon. Osmond Scott of Westward Ho, in the final by 3 and 2. Mr. Barry, who is only 19 years of age and a son of Commander Barry of St. Andrew's, is the youngest golfer that has won the blue ribbon of the golfing world, and all golfers will join in congratulating the young university man upon his success so early in his career. It is a strange coincidence when Mr. Peter Anderson won he also was 19 years old, and belonged to St. Andrew's University, and the championship was also held at Prestwick."

CRICKET.

Garrison vs. Victoria C. C.

The local team journeyed to the Barracks yesterday and made a start in the third of their scheduled games with the soldiers. Garnet won the toss and elected to bat. Thanks to a hard hit 26 from Garnet and a finely played 46 (not out) from Cobbet, the score had reached 101 for four wickets when rain put a stop to the game. Next Saturday the V. C. C. play their first all-day match of the season with the Seattle C. C. As several of the leading members of the last named club were in the team from Tacoma which recently vanquished Vancouver, a good game may be expected.

Victoria C. C. vs. 58th Co.

In spite of the weather the match between the "A" team of the Victoria C. C. and the 58th Co., G. R. A., took place yesterday afternoon on the Jubilee Hospital grounds, and resulted in a win for the Victoria team by 29 runs. Following are the scores:

Victoria "A" Team.

A. Coles, b Biddle	15
E. J. Howe, b Scudds	13
P. Richardson, run out	11
H. J. Parker, run out	20
F. W. Ashby, b Scudds	1
L. B. Trimen (capt.), b O'Hara	14
L. W. Conyers, c Blackburn, b Dare	2
W. Gregson, b O'Hara	6
H. A. Taylor, b O'Hara	4
A. P. Kitson, not out	9
K. M. Raymur, c and b O'Hara	0
Extras	8
	109

58th Co. R. G. A.

McCully, c Ashby, b Rihcardson	2
Biddle, b Richardson	9
Forde, b Ashby	0
Flanagan, c and b Ashby	4
Dare, l. b. w., b Ashby	7
Landford, b Ashby	4
Scudds (capt.), not out	31
Lieut. Thompson, b Richardson	1
Mortimer, b Gregson	11
Blackman, l. b. w., b Kitson	2
O'Hara, c Kitson, b Gregson	0
Extras	9
	80

Tacoma Beats Vancouver.

A despatch from Tacoma says the Vancouver cricket team was defeated in a close game there by the score of 92 to 79. It is the first time in a number of years that the Americans have defeated Vancouver.

SWIMMING.

Preparing for the Season.

The swimming baths at the foot of Pleasant street are being put in condition for the coming season, and Mr. I. St. Clair will commence his season's class in the course of a few weeks.

LACROSSE.

North Wards vs. Fernwoods.

The North Wards and Fernwoods played a very close and exciting match on Friday evening at Goodacre's field. The game resulted in a win for the North Ward by 3 to 2. The game was refereed by Stanley Porter, who gave every satisfaction.

THE RING.

The Champion of Old.

The following communication from Tacoma will be especially interesting to the sports of this city, as they are to have the opportunity of seeing the "old has been" champion of the world, John L. Sullivan, at the Victoria theatre on the 16th inst. The Tacoman writes:

Sporting Editor Colonist:

Sir—John L Sullivan and company will appear in your city in the near future. I have known Sullivan since he began his career in the ring, and naturally take an interest in him. He has just completed a week's engagement at the Star theatre in Taoma, and I can say to you, fraternally, that Sullivan and company give a splendid entertainment. Sullivan's monologue will be a surprise to his hearers. He tells a number of good stories in his characteristic way, and made quite a hit here in that line. His boxing with Big Jim McCormick is also a feature of the entertainment. McCormick, by the way, is a comer. He easily stopped Riley, the sailor fighter, who went ten rounds to a draw with Jim Kennedy, Jeffries' sparring partner, and who also made a creditable showing against Tom Sharkey and other notable boxers during his career. McCormick may be depended upon to do what he says.

Sullivan and Mitchell are matched to fight 15 rounds in Tacoma on September 19. This is a bona fide match, and I hold the articles fully fortified by responsible men in the way of forfeits. I take this method of saying to you that you will find Sullivan genial, clever and as courteous as of old.

WILLIS GREEN.

Tacoma, June 1, 1905.

At Clover Point Range.

Although it was raining the greater part of yesterday afternoon, that did not prevent the riflemen from doing their firing at Clover Point yesterday afternoon. The shooting was very poor on account of the mist hanging over the range, making it almost impossible to see the targets.

CHESS.

Return With Vancouver.

A meeting of the Victoria Chess Club was held last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for a return match with the Vancouver club. There was a fair attendance of the members, and after the business had been disposed of all present took part in a game. It was decided that Vancouver should be allowed the privilege of appointing the date of the meeting. It was also decided that in the next game with the Terminal City club a time limit should be agreed upon, as a maximum time for moves, and as to the hour the games (if unfinished) may be decided upon by the umpires. The Vancouver club has suggested that in the return match both clubs should be represented by the same players as were engaged in the previous contest, but this has not been finally decided upon. The local club hold a meeting every Saturday evening at their rooms in the Five Sisters' Blok, and anyone taking an interest in the game is invited to attend.

THE WHEEL.

An Echo of the Past.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, once the most important athletic gathering of the Dominion, has just been held at Toronto, and it is significant that the Associated Press did not regard it as sufficiently important to demand a line by telegraph. Sic transit gloria bicycle. Mr. Lewis Rubenstein of Montreal presided, in the absence of President H. C. Clarke of Vancouver, and the application of Iroquois for the annual Canadian championship race meet was passed to the racing board for action. In the report of Secretary-Treasurer H. B. Howson, the following significant paragraphs occur:

I have much pleasure in stating that the association has not during the past year gone backwards. Our membership remains the same, composed now of the few faithful old-timers who still stick to the wheel, notwithstanding the advent of the new, although somewhat costly fad, the Automobile. The accident insurance feature is also a great factor in keeping up our membership. We have had a number of claims during the year, all of which have been promptly adjusted and paid by the Ontario Accident Insurance Company, who issue the policy covering our members. . . . The racing board this year had somewhat of a sinecure; racing in Canada is almost a dead letter. . . . The financial statement speaks for itself; we owe nothing and have a substantial balance to our credit, a state of affairs we have been able to report now for some years and which in our palmy membership days we could not show. The wheel is used in our cities to as large an extent as it ever was, but as a means of utility only. The clubs have disappeared. Club runs are talked of around the fireside as a relic of the glorious past, although a few enthusiastic members of some of the old clubs will take a Saturday-to-Monday run for the sake of old times, and it is still amongst the possibilities that a revival of the old social bicycle club may take place when the fads at present in vogue in the sporting world have run the gamut and been retired to the shelf, as the majority of sports do in order. . . . The great work the C. W. A. did in past years in the cause of good roads has borne fruit, and is now being pushed forward by later institutions, such as the provincial governments and the municipalities, and Canada is feeling the result of the seed sown by us in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

ATHLETICS.

Annual Track Meeting.

Arrangements are being made to hold the J. B. A. A. annual track meet next Saturday. The committee in charge are endeavoring to make arrangements with the owners of the Victoria Driving Park to hold the meet there. It was their intention to try and secure the Oak Bay grounds for this event, but as the local baseballers have the grounds on that date, it could not be arranged. A majority of the aspirants for honors have been in training for some weeks past, and are in good condition. The J. B. A. A. have undertaken this annual meet in order to try out the entries so as to secure the best possible team to represent the club at the N. P. A. A. A., which will be held in Portland in July. The track will be put in good condition for the races, and some exciting contests are looked for. The full list of events has not as yet been settled, but it will include 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, half mile, mile, long and high jump, throwing the heavy hammer, and putting the shot.

BRITISH SPORTING NEWS

RECENT SPORTS.

G. Butterfield of Darlington, has been showing great form over a "quarter," and his win, from the 12 yards mark, at the Grangetown sports, was a smart bit of running. Butterfield is wise to take on "quarters," which will surely improve him at a mile, and he ought to make a good race of it, with Shrubb and McGough on July 1st, when the championships are down for a decision.

A. F. Burberry, of the Finchley Harriers, has no reason to feel dissatisfied with his efforts this season. He won another first and a second at the Heine Hill Harriers' sports on Saturday, making his record five firsts and a second in six attempts. An interesting event at the latter meeting was the match race between J. E. Deakin and F. H. Hulford over 1 1-2 miles. They have finished in close company in several events — cross country and on the flat, this season, but it was Deakin's turn on Saturday, and his 7 mins. 16 secs. on rough grass was a smart performance.

Judging by the performances of N. C. Baker and J. Burk against Duffey and Shrubb, and of what we know of H. H. Hunter and H. Sutton, there are some good athletes in Australia and New Zealand. The two last-named will be here when the English championships are decided, and should they compete, the interest in the meeting will be considerably increased. Hunter is a capital sprinter, while Sutton's 1 min. 58 4-5 secs. for the championship of Australasia at Melbourne, on January 30th of last year, shows him to be a half miler of high merit.

CYCLING.

It is not very flattering to our pride that England has only one first class professional in the very front rank of present-day cracks. This is Tommy Hall, and one can hardly consider him, on recent form, to be right at the top of the ladder. While, however, our professionals are poor, there is nothing the matter with the amateurs. True, only one world's championship is held by an Englishman, but Afl. L. Reed and J. H. Benyon were so close up to M. Hurley (America), in the sprint race, that there was no cause to mind their defeat. Further, being beaten by an American, never disturbs Britishers, who consider the representatives of the States quite a member of the big Anglo-Saxon family. It is not so with foreigners, however, and it somehow goes against the grain to see Germans, Danes, Dutchmen and Frenchmen winning world's championships, as has happened more than once.

On the Continent, when an amateur shows good form, he usually goes over to the ranks of the pros. Much the same thing happened here and in America, when the big boom in racing was on. One has only to think of O. E. Walters, J. W. Stocks, A. A. Chase, J. Michael, A. and T. Linton, Arthur Zimmerman, J. H. Windle, E. Bald and F. Kramer, to name a few, to recognize this. If a man is really good, he can make money out of professional racing on the Continent, in Australia and the States today, and it is a wonder more of our crack amateurs do not go over. It is doubtful if we ever saw the best of A. L. Reed, and if he gave his whole time to a couple of season's racing, he might quite likely develop into a world's professional champion. The same thing applies to L. Meredith, whose wonderful riding in the world's 100 kilometres amateur championship, proved him to be right in the front of present day long-distance cracks.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The lesson, taught by the Daily Telegraph cup competition, should not be lost on the authorities. The conditions call for a team to march about eleven miles inside 2 3-4 hours, and then fire at a target, which appears for 45 secs. This thoroughly tests the stamina and marksmanship of the men and the judgment of the officer in command, whose aim is to get his men to the range with a few minutes to spare, so enabling them to have a breather before firing. A team from any volunteer or regular battalion (London district) may enter, and of the thirteen competitions decided, only four have gone to the professional soldiers. The last four cups have been won by the Civil Service Volunteers, who on Saturday had the London Scottish R. V. as runners up. That volunteers should do so well in competition with trained soldiers, is something to ponder over.

BOXING.

The contest for the lightweight championship of the world, between J. Britt of California, and Jabez White of Birmingham, appears to have been a splendid one. During the second half of the twenty rounds the American gradually asserted his superiority as a fighter, and within a few seconds of the expiration of the bout, White was helpless, whereon the referee stopped the fight and gave his award to Britt. From the cabled description it would appear as though White were the more finished boxer. Britt, however, like most of the American cracks, went in for aggressive work and finally his blows brought about the desired result. It is the same old story; our men are clever boxers, but few can go in and mix matters up with the Americans, who are taught to fight rather than box. We see the result today, when most of the championships have been wrested from us.

J. L. Sullivan recently re-entered the ring, and his showing has induced some of his admirers to discuss a match between Charley Mitchell, now in America, and Sullivan. The Birmingham man has probably taken better care of himself than Sullivan during the last fifteen years, and should they come together, he should show up best.

BILLIARDS.

The success of W. Mitchell in his match of 15,000 up with C. Hawerson, was pleasing. The Sheffield veteran was well behind at one stage, but a break of over 400 materially assisted him to take the lead. Hawerson, however, went to the head of affairs again on the last day, but Mitchell would not be denied and his best efforts were 279 and 235, victory going to him by 59 points. John Roberts also showed up well in his match with C. H. Wilkinson, conceding the Yorkshireman 4,000 in 10,000 and beating him by another 450 points. The veteran made breaks of 208 and 228 near the end. It cannot be said his recent form points to him holding his own against Stevenson, yet such an authority as Mitchell predicts a win for Roberts.

THE TURF.

In three weeks the Derby and Oaks will be events of the past, and we shall know if the blue ribbon of the turf has gone to France or not. Sportsmen would dearly like to know whether Jardy or Val d'Or will represent M. Blanc in the Derby. Some think both will cross the channel. If such be the case it is doubtful if we shall get much hint as to which of the invaders is most fancied by the connection until the day of the race. Inasmuch as Jardy has already crossed the channel and won here (Middle Park Plate), there is some reason to think he will be the pea. No matter which of M. Blanc's colts be the better, we can rest assured that the pick of England will do well. Every effort is being made to bring Cicero to the post in the pink of condition. No chance has been taken with Lord Rosebery's colt, and he is making satisfactory progress in his training. That the English crack is first favorite at the time of writing, does not amount to much. It is partly due to the wish being father to the thought. Once let M. Blanc's intentions be known and there will be plenty of English money for the French colt, while of course, all France will be on their champion. By the time these lines are in print something more definite may be known regarding the invaders. All things considered, crossing the channel and change of climate, Britishers need not despair, and should Cicero prove the winner of the Derby the writer will not be surprised, though the "class" of M. Blanc's representatives is obvious.

Cyllene Sold.

Mr. W. Bass deserves to do well on the turf, as his enterprise is great. Having purchased Sceptre, he has now acquired Cyllene (to whom the famous mare is in foal), for the big sum of 30,000 guineas. A condition, that Mr. C. D. Rose made when parting with Cyllene, was that the stallion should not be sent out of the country for at least three years. This is good, and when one thinks of the loss of Ormonde, Flying Fox, Ard Patrick, Galtee Moore, etc., one is justified in wishing we had more patriots like Mr. Rose.

Chester.

The Chester meeting has been favored with ideal weather, and many sportsmen have been attracted to the famous Roodee course this week. Racing, too, has been full of interest, and backers have had no cause to complain. The Chester cup produced a pea thing, as last year's second and third occupied the same relative positions. The Foxhill stables is not in great form, and Robinson almost scored with Mark Time, that vaise performer carrying 8 stone, and only failing by three-quarters of a length to beat Mr. W. Lowe's Imari, 7 st. 4 lbs. Throwaway also ran well, though Mr. Alexander's gold cup winner did not stay home as well as usual.

Items worthy of mention were the victory of Mr. Homan's St. Ives in the Moystn two-year-old-plate, the filly thus preserving her unbeaten record. Another interesting win was that of Chou Kina, who carried off the Cestrian Welter Handicap for the third consecutive time.

On the concluding day of the meeting, Catty Crag demonstrated that he was an improved horse by the manner he accounted for the Great Cheshire Handicap. Mr. Langstaff's representative carried 7 st. 5 lbs., and disposed of the opposition in very easy fashion. A nasty accident happened at the post, the pace-eager colt lashing out and getting his legs over the rails, impailing himself on the iron spikes. Maher slipped off uninjured, but the animal's quarter was badly torn open.

Kempton.

The Stewards' Handicap of 1,000 sovs. was the chief event at Kempton this afternoon which attracted a good field. St. Brendan proved the good thing, and Mr. Daly's six-year-old appears to be making up for some earlier disappointments.

FOOTBALL.

With Celtic and Glasgow Rangers both on a mark, so far as points go, as a result of the season's engagements, another meeting was necessary to determine which should hold the Scottish League championship. The match was duly decided on Saturday, Celtic winning by 2 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

Lancashire.

A. C. MacLaren was much to the fore with 90 and 63 (not out) against Leicestershire, and his help was mainly responsible for the first win of the champions. It came as a pleasant surprise that W. Brearley turned out for Lancashire against Warwickshire yesterday, and everyone is pleased that differences have been cleared away.

The Australians are now opposing Surrey at the Oval. Hobbs (94) just missed his century yesterday, while Armstrong (83), and McLeod (60), were chiefly responsible for the visitors of 292 in response to Surrey's 225.

IN GENERAL.

J. F. Crundall recently rode a 5 h.p. Humber motor cycle one mile up a hill with a rise of 1 in. 11. in 1 min. 48 2-5 secs.

Both F. S. Hedge and C. S. Siddeley are willing to match English cars against a French car for 5,000 miles reliability trial, as proposed by Mr. Paul Meyans of France.

Old time cyclists will remember C. G. Wridgway, who has just set up a new record of 25 hours 50 mins. for driving a motor car 1,000 miles on a track.

Since 1875 C. L. Lockton's 21 ft. 10 inches has stood as a public school's long jump record. At the recent Ipswich school sports, however, W. H. Dunnett got a couple of jumps that measured 22 ft. and 22 ft. 3 inches, so setting up a new record.

Blagdon Reservoir (Bristol) will soon become inundated with anglers. Last week two London fishermen caught ten brace of trout, with the artificial fly, weighing 91 1-2 lbs., the best fish being 8 1-4 lbs.

Watson's College has a smart athlete in A. Morrison, who won five "firsts" at the recent college sports.

McLean, the American pace follower, appears to be a fine rider, judging by his performance at Paris last Sunday. Paced by small motors, he rode 100 kilometres in 1 hour 25 mins. 15 secs., and easily beat the opposition.

Another rider from the States, who is rapidly getting on edge, is Willie Fern, who scored in an international scratch race at Lyon on Sunday.

Pte. Casling of the Grenadier Guards, and Pte. Harris, Essex Regiment, are old rivals in the boxing world. They met again at the National Sporting club on Monday, but the Essex man met with disqualification in the fourth round, for unfair tactics.

J. S. Benyon, the Chester cyclist, is taking some time to get fit this season. He was competing at the Grangetown sports just recently and got a surprise in the scratch race. H. Crowther of Leeds, just beating him. Benyon rode faster than either Hurley or Reed in the final straight at the world's cycle championship last year, and he ought to have a big chance this year if he goes to Antwerp. Perhaps the Chester rider is saving himself for the big meeting, and he will take some stopping when quite wound up.

OUR CLEARING SALE

Men's, Youth's & Boys' Suits

Buyers should not Overlook this Clearance Sale.

20 per cent off all Prices

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 Yates Street — Corner Broad

Hotel Strathcona

Shawnigan Lake

Pleasure Boats, Fishing and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, &c.

Mrs. J. H. WARK, Proprietress

Late of Burdette House, Victoria.

.. LEAGUE ...

BASEBALL

Northwestern League Championship Series

Victoria vs. Bellingham

THURSDAY .... JUNE 8
FRIDAY .... JUNE 9
SATURDAY .... JUNE 10

OAK BAY PARK

Games start at 3 o'clock sharp. Good car service.

SOCIETY

At A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday evening last a reunion and dance was held by the young people who recently presented "The King of Siam" at a series of successful performances here and also at Duncans, the music (by Miss Heater and Mr. Locke) and the floor being most satisfactory, and a dainty supper being served by the young ladies at the midnight hour. The table decorations were especially pretty, in Icelandic poppies, reflecting the greatest credit upon the artistic taste of the Misses Hickey and Newling, who undertook the supervision of this important detail. Mrs. H. P. Bell, Mrs. E. B. C. Hanington, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Frank Hanington, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Newling, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. King were the chaperones of the evening, which proved exceptionally pleasant from every standpoint. Among those present were Miss Ethel Browne, Miss K. King, the Misses Newling, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Anna McQuade, Miss Nellie Lombard, the Misses Newcombe, the Misses Hickey, Miss May Moresby, Miss Campbell, Miss Brady, Miss Heyland, Miss T. Monteith, Miss Pemberton, Miss Mildred Sweet, Miss Dorothy Beanlands, Miss Muriel Hall, Miss Daisy Langley, Miss Nora Bell, Miss Todd, Miss Hanington, Miss Grace Lang, Miss Drake, Miss N. Todd, Miss Monteith, Miss Baiss, Miss Bullen, Miss Winifred Mainwaring-Johnson, Messrs. F. T. Cornwall, Campbell Brady, Rex Harris, G. Kingsmill, Darrell Hanington, A. Gore, L. and A. Foote, G. E. Browne, L. Bell, W. Fisher, P. Garnett, D. Gillespie, D. Bullen, Roy Troup, T. M. Foote, Basil Prior, J. Cambie, W. Irving, R. Monteith, E. O. S. Scholefield, G. C. Johnstone, J. S. Patton, J. Geary, R. A., C. Berkeley, H. J. S. Muskett, J. Heyland, F. B. Pembroke and Capt. Martin.

* * *

The wedding was celebrated on Thursday, at the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vigelius, of their daughter, Miss Nettie E., and Mr. Walter Pumfrey, an ex-Victorian now resident in the Terminal City. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated, the wedding group standing beneath a floral bell of white carnations and gleaming ivy, while the drawing and supper rooms were also handsomely decorated with summer blossoms. The Misses Emma and Pearl Vigelius supported their sister, the bride, Mr. C. L. Wales being the groomsman. The bride, who was given away by her father, was becomingly gowned in silk chiffon cloth over white taffeta, profusely trimmed with real lace and chiffon ruching, her veil being caught up with orange blooms and her bouquet composed of bride's roses and maidenhair ferns. The bridesmaids wore dainty frocks of white organdie and carried large bouquets of white and pink carnations, the gift of the groom. A reception followed the church ceremony, and later the bride and groom took steamer for Seattle, intending to spend the honeymoon on the Sound and at the Portland exposition, returning then to Vancouver. The bride's going-away dress was of brown chiffon taffeta, trimmed with white silk and gold braid, the costume being completed with a white chiffon picture hat. The presents numbered more than one hundred handsome gifts, and included some exquisite lace from friends in England and Massachusetts respectively, and two pretty gifts from the bride's co-workers and class in the Sunday school—the former sending a silver-mounted salad bowl with fork and spoon, and the latter a beautifully ornamented fancy china flower bowl.

* * *

At St. John's church on Thursday afternoon last a pretty wedding was solemnized by the venerable rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, Mr. R. C. Blackbourn, of Kamloops, and Miss Bessie E. Rolfe being joined in matrimony, the ceremony being performed in the presence of a numerous company of friends of the contracting parties. The bride was assisted by her two sisters, Miss Rolfe and Miss Lily Rolfe, as well as by her friend, Miss Savage. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. W. A. Blackbourn. The bride was daintily gowned in white silk with old family lace and real orange blossoms, her shower bouquet being of white bride's roses and carnations. The sacred edifice was prettily decorated, girlhood friends undertaking this pleasant labor, and at the church door the bride was agreeably surprised by the appearance of eight of her little Sunday school pupils who acted as flower girls. After the church ceremony, the wedding party, composed only of close friends of the family, gathered at the residence of the bride, 98 Cadboro Bay road, where an informal reception was held and felicitations and congratulations showered upon the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Blackbourn left the same evening for Seattle, and upon their return, after spending a few days here and in Vancouver, they will go to Kamloops, where they will take up their residence. Among the many pretty gifts received by the bride as souvenirs of her wedding day were a set of silver teaspoons from the teachers of St. John's Sunday school, and a beautiful ivory prayer-book from the pupils of her class.

* * *

The advent of June was marked by the celebration of a very pretty wedding at the Centennial Church on Thursday afternoon, when Rev. J. P. Westman, as a closing act of his pastorate there, united in marriage Mr. George B. Deaville, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Deaville, and Miss Fanny Grace Corlyon, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Corlyon and Mrs. Corlyon, also of this city. The church had been handsomely decorated with festoons and arches of flowers, and a large floral bell depended from a double arch, under which the ceremony was performed. The bride was charmingly gowned in crepe de chine over white taffeta, her shower bouquet being of white roses. The bridesmaids—the Misses Florrie and Bertha Deaville—wore point d'esprit trimmed with white velvet, their bouquets being of white carnations. Messrs. Arthur Deaville, a brother, and Edward Parsons were groomsmen. Mr. Jesse Longfield officiated at the organ, and the anthem, "Oh Perfect Love" (Naylor) was effectively given by an augmented choir, Mr. Hicks taking the solo. Mr. P. H. Corlyon, mayor of Olympia, gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Deaville are spending their honeymoon in Northern British Columbia, and upon their return will take up housekeeping here.

* * *

A delightful and informal reception was held by Mrs. G. H. Barnard, wife of His Worship the Mayor, at their pretty home on Belcher street and Pemberton road Wednesday evening, in honor of the King's Daughters of British Columbia, who were just assembling for their fifth annual convention. The house and grounds were picturesquely decorated for the occasion and illuminated with countless Japanese lanterns and cunningly concealed miniature incandescent lights; while the supper table—a recherche repast being served during the evening—was very prettily decorated with an immense cut-glass bowl of roses as the central feature of the floral decorative scheme. During the evening Mrs. Barnard was assisted in the discharge of her multifarious duties as hostess by Mrs. J. A. Mara, while contributions were made during the evening to an excellent musical programme by Miss Lugrin, Miss Heylands, Mrs. J. A. Hinton, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, all favorite vocalists, and Miss Gertrude Loewen and Miss Violet Powell, at the piano.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Knox, of Kelowna, are spending a few days at the Capital, and may continue their tour to Portland. They are on their honeymoon, having been wedded at Vancouver on Thursday. Of the marriage the News-Advertiser says: "Dr. William J. Knox, a popular young physician of Kelowna, B. C., and Miss Janet Isabella Dickson, daughter of Mr. C. T. Dickson, collector of inland revenue at Kingston, Ont., were united in marriage Thursday morning. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., pastor of St. Andrew's church, took place at the residence of Mr. J. E. Miller, Haro street, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The bride was attired in a handsome grey traveling dress with white trimmings and blue hat, trimmed with forget-me-nots. After a recherche wedding breakfast, the couple left for Victoria and Portland on their honeymoon trip, and will be away about two weeks. On their return they will proceed to Kelowna, where they will make their home."

* * *

Miss Raymond, Belleville street, entertained a number of young friends on Tuesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Nixon of Vancouver, progressive Five Hundred being the ruling pastime. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. Lumley, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson (Vancouver), Miss Winifred Cullin, Miss Heaney, Miss Russell, Miss Lindsay, Miss Fawcett, Miss Maude Bone, Miss Hackett, Miss Mackay, Miss Muriel Langley, Messrs. Nixon, F. White, J. H. Austin, R. Russell, L. S. V. York, H. Gartley, H. Lawson, J. W. D. York, R. Grant, W. Winsby, E. Mackay, Frank White and P. A. Austin.

* * *

Among the present visitors in Victoria who are conspicuously identified with the trade of Canada are Mr. Innes, of the Canadian Canners' Association, Toronto, and Mr. Beckett, of Hamilton, another leader in the business world. Mesesrs. Innes and Beckett are here in connection with business arrangements with the wholesale grocers' association, and will spend some days in the city. A number of gentlemen identified with the commercial life of Victoria were entertained last evening by Mr. J. B. H. Rickaby, at his residence, and thus had opportunity of meeting the Eastern visitors.

* * *

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has arrived on the Coast and will spend a short time in Vancouver. His Grace was in Victoria about a year ago and since that time has been traveling almost continually in various parts of the world. Latterly he has been making a tour of the American continent, visiting the grand canyon in Arizona and the principal cities of California. He is one of the best known sportsmen of the British nobility. He goes East by the C. P. R., sailing early in July for England.

* * *

Considerable interest was excited locally by the receipt of the news this week of the wedding at Portland on Wednesday of Mr. P. C. Macgregor and Mrs. E. M. Baker, both of this city, Rev. Francis B. Short, of the First Methodist Church of Portland, performing the ceremony at his residence, in the presence of a small company of intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor will spend a fortnight at the exposition, returning then to Victoria to take up their residence here.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. and the Misses M. and E. Bechtel have arrived home from California, where Miss M. Bechtel has been attending school at Berkeley, Mrs. and Miss E. Bechtel having been touring California and Arizona. Mr. A. D. Bechtel, who is now in the third year of his medical course at McGill, arrived home from Montreal almost simultaneously with the return of his mother and sisters from the South.

* * *

The wedding was solemnized yesterday morning by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, of Mr. George W. Armstrong, naval architect of Milford, Pa., and Miss Esther Kempinsky, a resident of Ballard, Wn. The bride wore her traveling costume of fawn ladies' cloth and was attended by Mrs. Millie Shannon of Seattle. Mr. F. Richards supported the groom.

* * *

At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. A. E. Wade, of Russell street, Victoria West, yesterday morning, Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated at the wedding of Mr. Walter Anderson and Miss Agnes Harris, the wedding company being limited to relatives and very immediate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson afterwards left by the Princess Victoria on an extended tour of the East.

* * *

Very general interest will be felt throughout British Columbia in the announcement of the engagement in marriage of Rev. Canon Beanlands and Miss Sophie Pemberton, daughter of the late Mr. J. D. and Mrs. Pemberton of "Gonzales," the bride-to-be being extremely popular and prominent both in social and in art circles.

* * *

Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave, accompanied by Miss Bryden, are expected to arrive tomorrow to spend the summer. Sir Richard intends to do considerable shooting and fishing. Lady Musgrave was formerly Miss Dunsmuir, daughter of the late Hon. Robert and Mrs. Dunsmuir, of Craigdarroch.

* * *

The Cloverdale Dancing Club are giving another of their socials in the hall on Kelvin road, near the end of the Douglas street car line, next Wednesday evening. A conveyance will be provided for the accommodation of the town folk.

Mrs. George L. Courtney has returned from a visit with friends in Seattle.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Beauchamp Tye, of this city, to Miss Annie Louise Clute, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stillwell Clute of New Westminster, is to be celebrated in the Royal City at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st instant. A reception at "Fairview," the home of the bride's parents, will follow the church ceremony.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tarbell, of Cumberland, have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ellen Gertrude, to Mr. John William Bryden, the ceremony taking place at Trinity Church, Cumberland, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th June.

* * *

His Grace Archbishop Orth reached Rome last week on his ordained official visit. He will spend some time in the Holy City on church business of moment in connection with the affairs of the district under his ecclesiastical supervision.

* * *

The local circle of the Companions of the Forest entertained a large party of their friends at a merry dance in the Sir William Wallace Hall on Wednesday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Skinner, president of the Vancouver Y. W. C. A., and a lady taking great interest in every branch of progressive womanly effort, has been spending the past week with Victoria friends.

* * *

Dr. Young, who spent some time here last summer and made many friends during his temporary residence, has just returned from an extensive tour in the Orient, and is a guest at the Hotel Dallas.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Moreton, of Minneapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, of Bradford, Eng., are making a summer visit to Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe during their stay are guests at the Driard.

* * *

Captain R. A. Grant, U. S. A., spent several days of the past week with Victoria friends, leaving again for San Francisco by the direct steamer on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Price and Miss Drury, who have been visiting with Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere and Mrs. Nanton at Government House, left last week for their home in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Coulthardt (formerly Mrs. Hamlin) have removed to the city from Mayne Island, and taken up their residence at Carberry Gardens.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mrs. Tolmie and Master Jack Tolmie came over from Seattle last Saturday, and are at Beacon Cottage.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss McDonald, of Kirkintillock, Scotland, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Andrew Gray, of "Roslyn."

* * *

Mr. E. A. Wilmot, C. E., government superintendent of dykes, was over from Chilliwack for several days during the just past week.

* * *

Mrs. H. Mortimer Lamb and family and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Lamb's mother, left yesterday for Montreal, where Mr. Lamb has already taken up his residence.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Bowser, K. C., M. P. P., and Mrs. Bowser spent several days of last week as guests of Victoria friends.

* * *

Mr. Charles Hayward arrived home early in the week from an extended tour through the Pacific Northwest.

* * *

Mrs. M. Young and Master Louis Young returned last week from a ten days' vacation at Harison Hot Springs.

* * *

Mr. L. V. Druce of Seattle, and Mr. A. E. Barrett, also of the Sound city, were visitors in Victoria yesterday.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P. of Nanaimo, has been visiting at his parents' home here this week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Studley of Seattle, were mid-week visitors with friends in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Barnet and Miss Maude Phoenicles are here from California, on a visit to Victoria friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Hatman and Miss Louise O'Neal, of San Jose, are spending a week in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith, of Vancouver, are spending their honeymoon at the Capital.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. McGregor, of New Westminster, have been visitors of the week-end with Victoria friends.

* * *

Mrs. Thompson has returned to Vancouver after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. C. J. Fagan.

* * *

Mr. H. Finlaison of Toronto has been a guest this past week of Mr. and Mrs. Marcon Rae street.

* * *

Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Miles, R. N., is spending a few weeks at Salt Spring Island.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Payzer of Mayne Island is visiting with her friend, Miss Reid of Mount Tolmie.

* * *

Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt is leaving shortly on a visit to friends in New York, after which she will tour Europe.

* * *

Miss Barbara Maingay has returned to Chemainus after a pleasant visit with town friends.

* * *

Mrs. E. V. Bodwell is giving a large tea on Tuesday next at her home on Rockland avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunn of Westholme have returned from an extended visit to England.

* * *

Mr. Frank Hanington, Vancouver, is visiting with his mother, at her home in Carberry Gardens.

* * *

Mrs. Dixi H. Ross and Mrs. H. Goulding Wilson, her daughter, returned last week from a visit to California.

* * *

Mrs. Spalding of Pender Island is a guest of Col. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Cook street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mitchell, upper Yates street, have returned from a three months' tour of the Continent.

* * *

Mr. Leslie Bell, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been transferred to the Vancouver branch of that great financial institution.

* * *

Miss Hopkins of Cowichan is visiting with Mrs. and the Misses Tilton.

* * *

Mr. Campbell Brady is home from McGill University for a holiday.

* * *

Mrs. E. Baker and Miss Van Horst are visiting Portland.

* * *

Mr. James R. Robbeck returned from a visit to the Sound on Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. William McKeon is visiting Mainland friends.

* * *

Miss Gladys Campbell is summering at Mayne Island.

* * *

Mrs. Pierce of Vancouver is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Worlock, Dallas road.

* * *

Mr. H. G. H. Wray of Seattle is renewing Victoria friendships.

* * *

Mr. Joshua Kingham is leaving tomorrow on a visit to the Old Land.

* * *

Mr. Thos. R. Stockett of Nanaimo was in the city yesterday.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AND HIS SECRETARY IN BROADWAY

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

Vancouver, June 3.—The Duke of Sutherland arrived here today and will leave for the East on Monday in company with Mr. Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R. The Duke is an enthusiastic supporter of Josepa Chamberlain's tariff reform policy and in an interview today stated that he was not at all discouraged by the results of the recent bye-elections in England, which the Liberals claimed as an indication that the country did not support such a policy. His Grace said that while Mr. Chamberlain's party might not carry the next general election, which would be a much better test of public feeling, if Mr. Chamberlain's life was only spared for a few years, he was bound to be successful.

New York, May 31.—"His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.," is the legend which appears on the passenger list of the Baltic, on her last trip from Liverpool.

It is the name of an unassuming and democratic Englishman who owns one-fifteenth of Scotland and large estates in Shropshire and Staffordshire.

The Duke is preparing for his trip to the Pacific Slope. His fellow-passengers, who had spent days looking for him on the voyage, are still wondering if there are many of the nobility of England as much like Americans. Many of them, in fact, did not know his rank until the voyage was half over although they had been looking for him ever since the vessel left the Irish coast.

"It is the general feeling in England," said the Duke, "that America will win. The Atlantic is a favorite, I suppose. In the event of rough weather and high winds, however, it would not surprise me if the Valhalla were the first to arrive on the other side."

The Duke owns the Catania, one of the finest steam yachts in the world, and the Lizette, a hundred ton schooner. Both fly the colors of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He said he thought it not unlikely that Sir Thomas Lipton would challenge for the America's Cup in 1906.

"I do not go in for racing yachts," he said, "but if I were a little younger I would make a try for the cup myself. I am fifty-two years old now, and in my opinion a little too aged to stand the activity of a campaign of yacht racing.

"It is conceded," he said, speaking of the political situation in England, "that the political days of Mr. Balfour are near an end, although he still has many supporters. There is a demand in many quarters for a change."

The Duke said he had seen Mr. Chamberlain only a few days before his departure.

"Reports are constantly spread about Mr. Chamberlain breaking down in health," he continued. "I saw him only a short time before I sailed and he appeared to be in the best of health. He is a hard worker and when he becomes tired and goes in search of recreation the report that he is broken down is put in circulation. He was looking very well."

The Duchess of Sutherland did not accompany him. She is the sister of Lady Warwick. Her beauty and brilliance of mind have made her a notable figure in English society. The Duke's London residence is considered one of the most beautiful palaces of Europe and is known as Stafford House.

HERPICIDE NOT A FAKE.

Unsolicited Testimonials Tell of Its Superiority.

Alf. R. Kelley, residing at 2195 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal., writes the following:

"When I first purchased Herpicide, I thought, like the majority of hair preparations, it would prove a fake. I am happy to state that, on the contrary, it is all, and even more, than you claim for it. Quite a number of barbers throughout the section in which I travel have called attention to the new hair sprouting out on my scalp, and inquired of me what I have been using. I tell them 'Herpicide'; also give them your name and address." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

The Salvage Sale

Is Still on at 23 Johnson St.

Special Lines

In Ladies' Shirt Waists, from	$ .35
In Ladies' Pique Skirts, from	.90
In Ladies' Linen Costumes, from	2.00
Men's Linen Coats, from	.50
Tennis and Cricketing Jackets	.50
Straw Hats, from	.10
Ladies' and Children's Shoes, from	.25
Men's Suits, from	3.00
Ladies' Ribbon and Leather Belts	.10

And many other lines too numerous to mention.

Remember the Place: 23 Johnson St.

Scribes and Scribblings

An interesting and notable contribution to the literature dealing with life in an Utopian world is "A Modern Utopia," by H. G. Wells, the novelist. Unlike all his predecessors who have written on this theme, Mr. Wells has conjured up a world and a condition that is not an absolutely real one. Though many of his ideas are crude and some might consider some of them even immoral, the book is well worth reading by anyone who is even remotely interested in economics. In his Utopia there is very little more equality than there is here today, although there is much more equality of opportunity.

"Language is the nourishment of the thought of man," says Mr. Wells, and that used by the people in his Utopia will be one and indivisible. "The language they will speak will still be a living tongue, an animated system of imperfections, which every individual man will infinitesimally modify." It will not be English or French or German or any other known language, but a coalescence of all or of many.

Speaking of liberty, he says: "It follows, therefore, in a modern Utopia, which finds the final hope of the world in the evolving interplay of unique individualities, that the state will have effectually clipped away just all those spendthrift liberties that waste liberty, and not one liberty more, and so have attained the maximum general freedom."

Mr. Wells differs from the Socialists, as well as from those who believe in the strenuous life. "A certain proportion of men at ease is good for the world; work as a moral obligation is the morality of slaves, and so long as no one is overworked, there is no need to worry because some few are underworked. In any modern Utopia there must be many leisurely people. We are all too obsessed in the real world by the strenuous ideal, by the idea that the vehement incessant fool is the only righteous man. Nothing done in a hurry, nothing done under strain, is really well done. A state where all are working hard, where none go to and fro easily and freely, loses touch with the purpose of freedom."

In this unique state, born in the brain of Mr. Wells, marriage will be restricted to those in perfect health and who are earning much more than the minimum wage, and in the case of illegitimates, effectual steps will be taken to prevent a repetition. Mothers and those expecting to be mothers will be supported by the state in independence, and will be given a larger wage when the child is being perfectly raised. This extent of intervention, he thinks, will at least abolish two or three salient hardships and evils of the civilized life. It will abolish the hardship of the majority of widows, who on earth are poor and encumbered exactly in proportion as they have discharged the chief distinctive duty of a woman, and miserable just in proportion as their standard of life and education is high. It will abolish the hardship of those who do not now marry on account of poverty or who do not dare to have children. The fear that often turns a woman from a beautiful to a mercenary marriage will vanish from life. In Utopia a career of wholesome motherhood would be, under such conditions as I have suggested, the normal and remunerative calling for a woman; and a capable woman who has borne, bred and begun the education of eight or nine well-built, intelligent and successful sons and daughters would be an extremely prosperous woman, quite irrespective of the economic fortunes of the man she has married. She would need to be an exceptional woman, and she would need to have chosen a man at least a little above the average as her partner in life.

Mr. Wells is certainly a very brave man for he dares to hold the woman of today up to criticism in the plainest language. "The contemporary woman of fashion who sets the tone of occidental intercourse is a stimulant rather than a companion for a man. Too commonly she is an unwholesome stimulant, turning a man from wisdom to appearance, from beauty to beautiful pleasures, from form to color, from persistent aims to brief and stirring triumphs. Arrayed in what she calls distinctively 'dress,' scented, adorned, displayed, she achieves by artifice a sexual differentiation profounder than that of any other vertebrated animal. She outshines the peacock's excess above his mate, one must probe among the domestic secrets of the insects and crustacea to find her living parallel." He thinks the sexual relation should be subordinated to friendship and companionship; boys and girls should be co-educated—very largely under maternal direction, and women, disarmed of their distinctive barbaric adornments, the feathers, beads, lace and trimmings that enhance their clamorous claim to a directly personal attention would mingle, according to their quality, in the counsels and intellectual development of men. Such women would be fit to educate boys even up to adolescence.

One peculiarity about Mr. Wells is that he seems to think more of man than he does of either a horse or a dog. In this regard he says: "If I cannot imagine thoughts and feelings in a dog's brain that cannot possibly be there, at least I can imagine things in the future of men that might be there had we the will to demand them."

In Utopia all power will be in the hands of an intellecutal ruling class or "voluntary nobility" called the Samurai, which is open to anyone who is willing to qualify and to keep the rules. In order to qualify, a candidate must have passed the state college examinations and have studied the two "Books of Samurai," made up of Samurai modern literature. Physically he must be almost perfect. [illegible] be two [illegible] five and a wo[illegible] age. And besides all [illegible] the rule.

In order to keep [illegible] eat only such foods as are [illegible] must abstain from tobacco, wine, [illegible] any alcoholic drink, as well as narcotic drugs. He must not buy in order to sell again. As the Samurai control the state, and all the wealth of the state, yet may not avail themselves of any of the coarse pleasures wealth can buy, wealth has little power. Then there are other prohibitions. The Samurai may not become actors, gamblers, nor may they do personal services such as bartering or boot-cleaning. He must wear a peculiar dress and must sleep alone at least four nights out of five, and must not overeat or overdrink. Women must bear children and both women and men must spend at least seven consecutive days and nights alone in some wild solitary place and have no intercourse for that time with anyone. They must take with them into the wilderness nothing but a blanket and food, and sleep with only the stars above them.

In Utopia race is not considered. The requirements for the Samurai keep from power those whose intellectual capabilities are small, yet they have every opportunity for development. The book is published in London by T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square.

FITZ.

WITH CAP AND BELLS

There is a certain Victoria gentleman who is very fond of gardening and is rightly and legitimately proud of his success in making a place beautiful. Particularly is he proud of the velvety lawn wherewith he fronts his cosy little domicile. Recently this good citizen had occasion to go a long journey—and not wishing to have the fruit of his springtime gardening endeavor worse than wasted, he engaged a Chinaman to visit the place each morning and evening and liberally water the lawn, which had been carefully dug, seeded in Kentucky Blue, and left to nature for perfection. But, as has been before remarked, the best laid plans of mice and men have an uncomfortable fashion of going aglee. In this particular instance joke-loving friends were responsible. They thought it a shame to waste so much excellent acreage in purely decorative gardening, and so in the dark watches of the night they invaded the sacred lawn and carefully distributed well-soaked seeds of the turnip, the cabbage, the beautiful parsnip and the long red beet, with a few observant eyes of the potato just for good luck and over measure. The miscellaneous crop, of course, thrived well from the first, and that lawn when the owner returned on Friday last was a sight for wearied eyes. Just what the amateur gardener said in respect of the matter to his thoughtful friends would not look well in the Sunday edition of any family newspaper.

* * *

The Russians assuredly are a truly Christian people. They give up a lot, and do not wait for Lent in order to make sacrifices.

* * *

Realism is not carried to such an extreme by the summer hotel proprietors that they advertise the festive mosquito.

* * *

Saigon again reports hearing the noise of heavy cannonading. Probably it is only the grass shooting up after the late refreshing rain.

* * *

St. Petersburg folks feel quite at home in reading the strike reports from Chicago.

* * *

It is all right for literary people to quote "the pen is mightier than the sword." The medical profession vary the axiom to read "the appendicitis is mightier than the stomach ache."

* * *

Of course no offence is intended to prospective summer tourists in the announcement that the baths at Dallas road, construction of which will be taken in hand a few weeks hence, will be ready by the time they desire to use them.

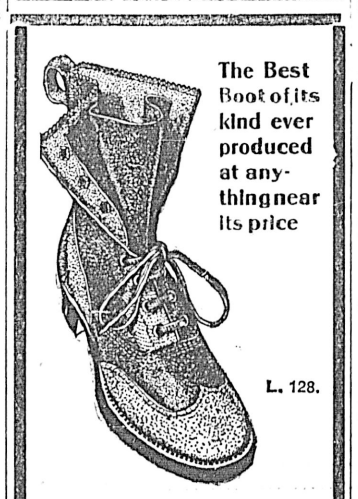
* * *

The attention of President Roosevelt et al is respectfully directed to the fact that should the supply of Colorado bobcats become exhausted, Victoria has a surplus of midnight back fence walkers that citizens would part with with pleasure.

* * *

There is a striking similarity in the news from St. Petersburg and Chicago.

THE JESTER.



The Best Boot of its kind ever produced at anything near its price

L. 128.

Leckie's 9 in Prospector's Boots (as cut) have the upper of waterproof chrome grain leather, and rawhide outside counter. They are finished for service with the wing tip, back stay, full bellows tongue, silver eyelets and stud hooks.

A look at the picture will convince you that they are the goods for the west. They cost no more than ordinary Boots and may be had from any good dealer.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. Leckie Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN MECHANIC would like to correspond with respectable Australian girl about twenty, with a view to matrimony. Address P. Melville, 745 So. C street, Tacoma, Wash, U.S.A. je4

TO LET—Suite of housekeeping rooms. 164 Pandora avenue. je4

MOTOR BICYCLE FOR HIRE at Thos. Plimley's, opposite post office. Easily operated. Terms, first hour $1, then reduced. je4

FOR SALE—On Garbally road, 2 41-100 acres, with good 2 storey 8 roomed house; small orchard; overlooking Victoria Arm. Apply Chas. Kent, City Hall. je4

WANTED—A lady wants unfurnished rooms in a respectable family. Address 454 Colonist office. je4

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wants employment. Box 455 Colonist. je4

TO LET—Furnished house; 6 rooms; pleasant situation, near Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt road. Apply Box 456 Colonist office. je4

LOST—Near Fort and Cook, Friday evening, black and white cocker spaniel. Anyone found harboring same after date will be prosecuted. Dr. Garesche. je4

RECITAL—Miss Maude Underhill, elocutionist, assisted by Mrs. Staneland, Miss Jennie Bishop, and Mr. Jesse Longfield, in Calvary Baptist church, Wednesday, June 7, 1905. Admission free; collection. je4

FOR SALE—Here's a chance to get a good home and save money: A good 6 roomed house, with bath, $650. Terms, half cash. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. je4

FOR SALE—100 acres level land; good soil; well adapted for gardening, fruit and chickens; nice location. A give-away; $850. Reasonable terms. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. je4

FOR SALE—50 acres of land, improved; fine fruit farm; beautiful location; decided bargain. $1,250. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. je4

FOR SALE—155 acres improved, with good cottage, stabling, chicken house, etc., will be sold cheap; close to city. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. je4

FOR SALE—400 acre farm, 50 acres under cultivation; good buildings, orchard, etc.; beautiful water front; very desirable property. $8,000; terms. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. je4

TO LET—Island, 14 acres, dwelling house, Ucluelet, B. C. Apply Box 457 Colonist. je4

WANTED—First class coat maker. Address T. H. Carey, Cumberland, B. C. je4

TO LET—Furnished room near Beacon Hill, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board; mechanics preferred. Apply Box 447 Colonist. je2

WATER WINGS—You can learn to swim in one day by using water wings. Price 35c.; postage 5c., at R. Maynard's, 41 Pandora street. je4

WANTED—Lady wants position as assistant manageress in good boarding house, or private hotel; good needlewoman; capable and trustworthy. Apply Box 458 Colonist office. je4

WANTED—Lady seeks position as nurse-companion to an invalid, or elderly lady, or companion-housekeeper to an elderly couple; excellent references. Apply Box 459 Colonist office. je4

FOR SALE—Office counter and fixtures. Apply Dominion hotel. je4

1905 LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION—For first class hotel and room accommodations in Portland during the Exposition, apply at once and send your reservation fee of $2, to apply on rent of room. Rooms in all parts of the city, 50c. to $2.00 a day. Reserve your rooms without delay and get your choice. Write for full information to Dept. 9, Exposition Accommodation Bureau, the only official bureau of the Lewis & Clark Fair. Goodnough Building, Portland, Or. my28

Can Be Purchased Cheap

The Making of a Handsome City Residence

The Brick and Stone Dwelling House known as Angela College, Burdette Avenue, with nearly 3 lots of land, can be purchased at a very reasonable figure, and by a comparatively small expenditure can be made into a handsome city residence.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

BOILERS—Locomotive, Tubular, Canada Water Tube.
PUMPS—Steam, Electric, Mining. Power for every purpose.
ELECTRIC MOTORS and Generators of all types for Power and Light.

Structural and Ornamental Iron Work.

AIR COMPRESSORS—The Davenport is the Best Steam, Electric or Belt Drive.

Canada Foundry Co., Ltd., and Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.

Head Office, Toronto.
Branch Offices, Winnipeg, Calgary, Rossland, Vancouver.
527-529 Vancouver, B. C.
STEPHEN & HAWKINS, Agents, Victoria, B. C.

NORTH SAANICH

FOR SALE—The well known farm of "Coorheen," at North Saanich, about 20 miles from Victoria, the property of Mrs. le Poer-Trench, consisting of 325 acres (more or less), of which about 100 are under cultivation. The location of this property is unique with its attractive grounds and charming natural surroundings, commanding as it does an exceptionally fine panoramic view, with the distant Cowichan hills in the background. It has a frontage of nearly a mile on the salt water; there is an excellent orchard, and the barns and outbuildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

We Are Offering

Special Inducements

In Electric Fixtures for a Short Time to Reduce our Stock. Buy now and save Money

Hinton Electric Co.

CHICK STARTER

is the first food for young chicks up to five weeks old. This food is carefully selected, recleaned stock, cracked grain, Kaffir bone, millet, grit, etc.; free from dust and dirt, and strictly high grade. A money saver, for you save loss from disease.

10-lb CARTON ..... 50c.
50-lb. SAX $2.00

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

DOMINION FAIR.

Some Special Attractions Which Have Already Been Arranged For.

The special features committee has arranged for the following attractions at the Dominion fair, to be held at New Westminster:

Single sculling race for the championship of the world and a purse of £500.

Double sculling race for the championship of the world and a purse of £200.

For these professional events it is pretty well settled that there will be enough entries to make them of world wide interest, Tewns (champion), Stansbury, Barry brothers, Durnan and Sullivan all having signified their willingness to participate.

The amateur events will include a four oared race, open, for the championship, and silver cup and medals; double scull, championship of British Columbia, for silver cup and medals; and single sculling for championship and silver cup. Many well known Canadian and Washington oarsmen are expected to compete in these.

Then, in a class by themselves, are the Indian canoe races, invariably raced for blood and always very interesting. The first will be for eleven paddles, first prize, $110; second prize, $55. Seven paddle race, first prize, $49; second prize, $28. Five-paddle klootchman's race, first prize, $25; second prize, $10. There will also be an Indian tug-of-war, on the ground, first prize, $35; second price, $21; seven-men teams; three teams to enter.

There will also be a fisherman's race for bona fide fishermen. The first prize in this race will be an up-to-date fishing boat, presented by Hon. R. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries. This should attract a big entry.

The broncho-busting feature has already been passed, and arrangements are being made to have balloon ascensions, sailors' sports, etc. Even without any other events, the above programme will make an attraction which will draw thousands of people from great distances.

VICTORIA APPRECIATED.

Prettiest and Most Picturesque City in Canada, Says Observant Traveler.

According to Mr. S. G. Henderson, who has just returned from a business visit to the East, Victoria holds the palm for beauty and picturesqueness, although he saw all the famous resorts which Easterners boast of.

During his trip, Mr. Henderson visited Montreal, New York, Toronto and Winnipeg, looking over the most fashionable gentlemen's furnishing stocks in those cities, and purchased a well-selected and thoroughly up-to-date line for his new store, which he expects will be ready for him about Sept. 15. He is now engaged in overseeing the fitting up of the premises at the corner of Broughton and Government streets, which, when finished, will be second to none on the coast.

While in Toronto, Mr. Henderson managed to enthuse his brother, G. Henderson, of Toronto, whose name is well known in educational circles, he being editor of the "Canadian Teacher," with the delights of Victoria, and he says Victoria is being thoroughly advertised in the Queen City.

Finch & Finch

HATTERS

Announce Special Values in Imported Underwear consisting of creations by celebrated manufacturers

Balbriggan, suit	$1.00 to $ 2.50
White India Gauze, suit	1.50
Fancy colors in French Silk Lisles, suit	3.75 and 4.00
Stanfields Rib, suit	3.00 and 5.00
Britannia Natural Wool, suit	2.50 and 3.00
Lamb's Wool and Silk, suit	3.75 and 4.00
Morley's Silk, suit	7.00 to 16.00
Cartwright & Warners', suit	5.00 to 6.00

JAEGERS' WOOL—FOUR WEIGHTS.

Sole Agents for Kneipps Unbleached Linen Mesh--$6.00 Suit--Best on Earth.

LARGE RANGE OF PANAMA HATS JUST RECEIVED

LADIES' KID GLOVES OUR SPECIALTY

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Vancouver.

The Week at The City Hall

Revision of the Insurance Rates to Engage Council's Attention.

Move to Regulate Speed of Automobiles—Re Rock Bay Bridge

Developments in matters municipal during the week just closed were rendered notably interesting by the circumstance that a special committee of the board of trade submitted an important recommendation on the subject of fire insurance rates. It appears that the Vancouver Island board of fire underwriters will very shortly undertake the work of a general revision of the city under what is known as the "Mercantile Schedule." This revision will occupy about four months. With a knowledge of this intention of the fire underwriters, the special committee of the board of trade, composed of T. M. Henderson and Stephen Jones, are of the opinion that the council would be acting properly if it deferred inaugurating the fully paid fire system until the revision has taken place, so that it may be learned just what the new rate is to be—the council in the first instance having consented to make the change in the fire department on the understanding that a considerable reduction will be made in the general rates applying in this city. The extra expense to the city for the full-paid system would amount to about $3000 annually, and the committee of the board of trade think it would be unwise for the council to incur this liability without a knowledge that the reduced rate promised by the insurance company will justify such a move. The matter will be taken up at tomorrow evening's meeting of the council.

At tomorrow evening's meeting of the council, Ald. Hanna will present the following amendment to clause 14 of the pound bylaw, allusion to which was made in yesterday's issue of the Colonist:

"If the owner of any animal about to be lawfully impounded, of any other person entitled to redeem the same, shall appear and claim such animal at any time before such animal shall have been driven, led or carried to the pound, it shall be the duty of the poundkeeper, or his assistant, to deliver up the same on receiving the amount of one-half of the full legal penalty, and the allowance and expenses (if any) then chargeable for each and every such animal, and, in addition thereto, if the animal redeemed is a dog, the annual tax therefor, or the production of the badge or tag for such dog, or receipt for payment of the tax for the then current year."

Respecting the regulating of the speed of automobiles within the corporate limits, Ald. Hanna at tomorrow evening's meeting will move that the law be enforced, providing that "permits shall be issued from the office of the superintendent of provincial police, and shall be furnished to persons requiring the same by such persons and subject to such conditions as the Lieut.-Governor in council shall name and appoint for that purpose." It has been ascertained that practically the whole authority for the governing of the speed of automobiles is vested in the provincial authorities, who are willing to entertain any reasonable proposal which the city may think fit to advance.

Although plans have been prepared by the city engineer for the construction of Rock bay bridge and an amount is included in the estimates to cover the cost of the work, there seems to be some danger that the project will not be taken hold of for some time. Two obstacles to a speedy commencement of the work have presented themselves, Messrs. Lemon, Gonnason & Co. and the Taylor Mill Co. desire that the swing be widened and put in such shape as to make it workable, and at the same time other parties have joined them in a protest against the proposal to fill in a portion of the area at either end of the bridge, claiming in this latter connection that the usefulness of that section of the bay for sawmill purposes will be impaired thereby. The council having only a limited sum of money at its disposal, does not feel in a position to meet the views of the sawmill owners in the particulars mentioned, as were they to attempt to do so the cost of the bridge would be very much greater than under present calculations. So it would appear that there is a possibility of the whole question remaining in statuo quo for an indefinite period.

At Wednesday evening's meeting of the board of works it was decided to make another attempt to effect a settlement of the Spring Ridge sewerage difficulty, the city solicitor being instructed to endeavor to get the property owners to agree to signing an amended agreement permitting the city to resume work. It is understood that this later attempt has also proved abortive, so that it would appear the possibility of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at is not of the rosiest. Just at present the residents of the district appear to be concerning themselves more about the taxation assessments affected by the excavation which has been done at the gravel pits.

The report of the expert on water works, Arthur L. Adams, of San Francisco, was privately examined by the aldermen at Monday evening's meeting of the council, but it has not yet been publicly dealt with. It is a very voluminous document, replete with the most exhaustive data, implying months of research on the part of the expert, and will undoubtedly prove of very great value to the city.

Next Friday a majority of the aldermen, accompanied by the mayor, will proceed to Vancouver to take in the official opening of the Lake Beautiful tunnel. Quite a number of other Victorians are going over for the same purpose, a large number of invitations having been issued by the Vancouver Power Co. and the B. C. Electric Railway Co.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDSTREAM.

Modernization of Hotel at This Outing Place Excites Commendation.

Since the new proprietor assumed command of the fortunes of the well known hotel at Goldstream, much has been done in the way of brightening and modernizing that popular hostelry. At just the right distance from the city to make it the objective point for a pleasant drive, Goldstream is bound to hold a fixed popularity with Victoria residents and visitors.

Latterly the table has been much improved, until now it rivals that of the best first class city houses, and on all sides expressions of approval are heard from the pleasure-seeking public. Patronage is growing, and must continue to grow, as the intelligent efforts of the management to please the public are the better understood and advertised by visitors to the house.

BITTANCOURT

AUCTIONEER.

SALEROOMS OLD CHURCH, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS.

Household effects of every kind at Private Sale for the next few days. Phone A906.

Household effects purchased to any amount.

At the banquet served in London
To the Honorable Joseph Choate,
Where were gathered very many
Men of fame, and men of note,
Mumm's Champagne was served exclusive
By the British bench and bar,
To this one who was retiring,
This the States Ambassador.
Later at another banquet,
Held for Roosevelt in the East,
Mumm's Champagne was served exclusive
At this great American feast.
Miles apart were these two banquets,
Under different sovereigns' reign
On some topics they will differ,
They are one on Mumm's Champagne.
At these banquets of distinction
They can have what'er they choose,
All may follow their example,
Buy the best; you'll never lose.
If you're going to have a party
Serve the best, whatever comes,
Pither & Leiser are the agents,
Come to them and order "Mumms."

1905 SUITINGS
BELWARP SERGES
SPECIAL DESIGNS IN
SUITINGS
—AND—
TROUSERINGS
ENGLISH GOODS.
GREGG & SON
TAILORS.
62 Yates St.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER.

I have received instructions to sell at 14 Cadboro Bay Road (opposite Linden Avenue).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7
2 P. M.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY
FURNITURE
CARPETS, ETC.

The goods in this sale are of excellent quality, and will compare with the best goods to be found in the city.
Particulars in later advertisement.

W. T. HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER

AUCTION SALE

—AT—

Imperial Hotel

STARTS AT 11 O'CLOCK
TOMORROW
Monday, June 5th.
W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

L. EATON & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

We are instructed by Messrs. J. H. Todd & Sons to sell for distress of rent all the goods and fixtures of the tailoring business carried on at 115½ Douglas street, opposite the City Hall, on

Tuesday 6th.

AT 2 P. M.

Including: 100 pieces Gents' Suitings, Pants length ,and Overcoatings; Counters, Tables, Mirrors, Stoves, Linoleums, Beds, Bureaus, etc., etc.

L. Eaton & Co., Auctioneers

We have for private sale 5 Pianos from $60 up; 1 Remington Typewriter.

BROWNE & KENNEDY

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

Office 8 Store St. Victoria, B.C.
P. O. Box 139.

Biscuits

Buy No Other; They are the Best.

Ask Your Grocer For
RAMSAY'S EMPIRE CREAM SODAS

Always fresh, crisp, light and flaky. HOME MADE and 25 per cent. cheaper than Eastern make.

Manufactured by
Ramsay Bros. & Co. Ltd
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Picnic Postponement—A picnic was to have been held yesterday at Kanaka beach by the members of Triumph lodge, I. O. G. T., but owing to adverse weather conditions it was decided to hold over the event until Saturday next.

The Whitewear Sale Continues | **D. SPENCER, LTD** | The Whitewear Sale Continues

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

NOT A DULL DAY IN JUNE

Between Spencers and the Victoria Public, the time has passed when argument, reasoning and explanation concerning the most unusual bargains is necessary. Our statements and goods at prices to prove them is all that is needed.
We have planned some very unusual bargains during this month, and the credulity of faith will be needed as you read some of the advertisements.

House Furnishing Sale

We have had by far the best season's business in the house Furnishing department yet experienced. We are going to keep up the season's record with one of the most successful sales.
This sale includes Wallpapers, Rugs, Linoleums and Mattings, and will commence on Tuesday next.
Over 5000 Rolls of Wallpaper go on sale Tuesday at 6 1-2c per roll, usual values, 10c, 12c. 14c, 15c, 18c, 20c, and 25c per roll. The average value is 18c per roll. The entire lot of over 5000 rolls go on sale Tuesday at 6 1-2c per roll—1-4 to 1-2 of former prices, and our former prices are 25 per cent less than most wallpaper stores.

Linoleums

All short ends of Inlaid Linoleum, $1.25 qualities. TUESDAY 75c. per yard.

2 TO 10 YARDS in each piece.

Printed Linoleums. All short ends of Printed Linoleums, 50c. qualities. TUESDAY 25c. square yard.

50c. Oilcloths, extra heavy, for 35c. yard.

English Linoleums, 50c. and 65c. per square yard.

English Linoleums, 4 yards wide, usual value $1.10. For the Sale 75c. per square yard.

Mohair Hearth Rugs

$6.75, All Colors.

1½ yard pieces of Best Wilton and Axminster Carpets, $1.00 each.

WOOL, TAPESTRY AND BRUSSEL SQUARES.

Wool Squares, sizes 3x4 and 3½x 4, a mixed lot; value $8.50, $9.50 and $10.50 TUESDAY $5.75.

Others at $8.75 from $12.50; at $10.75 from $13.50; at $12.50 from $16.75.

Tapestry Squares

Sizes 2¼ x 3 to 4 x 4½. 47 Squares in all.

Size 2½x3	at $3.75.	Regular $5.75
Size 3x3	at $7.50.	Regular $10.50
Size 3x3½	at $9.75.	Regular $13.50
Size 3x3½	at $12.50.	Regular $15.00
Size 3x4	at $7.75.	Regular $11.00
Size 3½x4	at $12.50.	Regular $16.75
Six only:		
Size 3½x4	at $14.75.	Regular $18.75
Size 4x4	at $17.50.	Regular $22.50
Size 4x4½	at $14.50.	Regular $18.50
Size 4x4½	at $17.50.	Regular $22.50

Matting

at $3.75, $5.75 and $7.50 per Roll of 38 and 40 yards.

These Mattings are sold by the Roll.

RUGS AND MATS.

Axminster Door Mats, for this sale 50c. each.

Velvet and Wilton Hearth Rugs, various kinds. Regular $4.75 to $7.50. For this Sale $3.75.

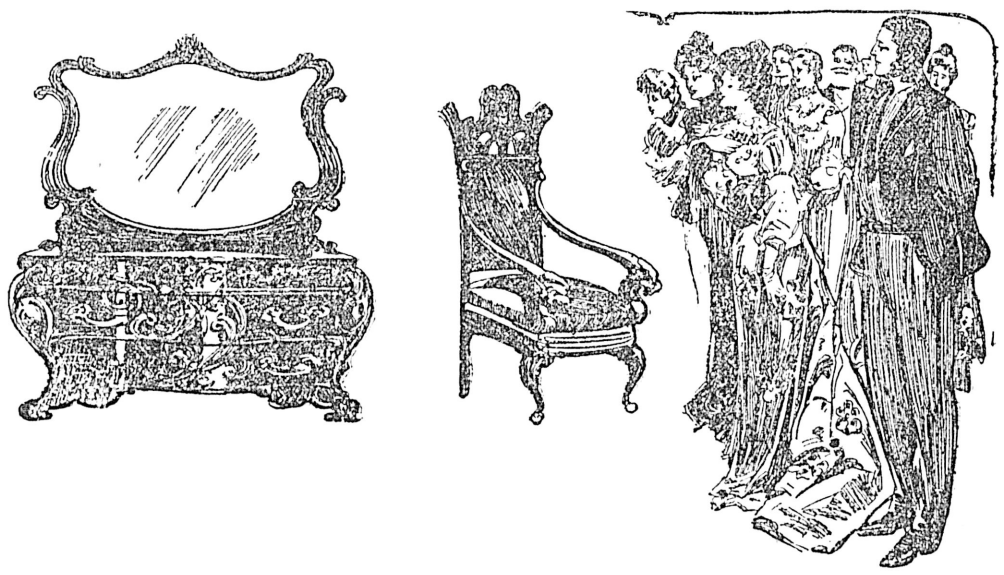
Axminster Hearth Rugs. Regular $3.75. For this Sale $2.75.

Brussels Squares at $11.75. Regular $14.50. Six only.

Other prices $13.50 to $27.50.

Further particulars about the House Furnishing Later.

A Grand Lot Of High-class Furniture on Display Monday.



Reception Chairs, Davenport, Bedroom Furniture, Weathered Oak Furniture for the Dining-room and Hall.
SPECIAL—15 Styles of Dining-room Chairs, Leather Upholstered, at $32.50 to $47.50 per Set of 6.

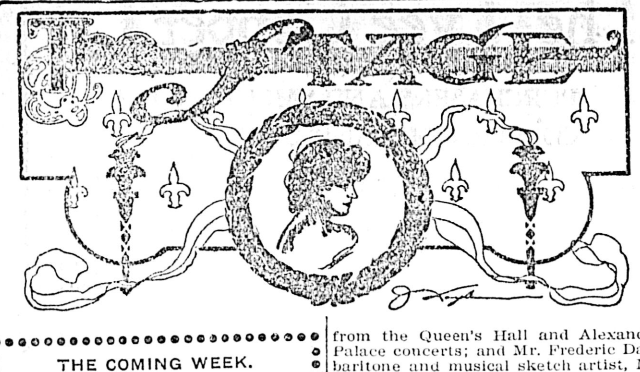
An Exceptional Offering IN THE Costume Department Tuesday.

On Tuesday we will place on Sale forty-five Lustre Suits made to sell in the usual way at $7.50—for $4.75 per Suit. Colors: navy, brown. black and white, and sizes up to 40. Skirts and blouses tucked. Late delivery of Lustres go on sale Monday at 35c per yard. Colors: brown, navy, black, white, cream and pale blue.

About the Whitewear Sale.

We have planned for exceptional selling every day during this month in this department.
New list of Bargains advertised almost every day.
Special in this Department for MONDAY—Women's Night Dresses at 90c.; value $1.25 to $2.00.

Use telephone to Chilliwack. Use telephone to Vancouver. Use telephone to Seattle.



THE COMING WEEK.

Victoria Theatre — Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dale's English Singers.

Grand—Family vaudeville daily at 3, 7:30 and 9 p. m.

Savoy — Continuous vaudeville every evening from 8:30; Saturday matinee.

Crystal—Stock drama, afternoons and evenings.

Redmond—Dark.

It will be interesting to those who have watched with pride the progress made by this organization from its inception, to hear that the Arion Club's recent trip to Tacoma was a marked success, both musically and socially. Some months ago through the committee representing the various musical associations of Tacoma, an invitation was extended to the Arion Club to take part in the May musical festival held in the Tacoma Theatre. The invitation having been duly accepted, some thirty members of the Club left here on the 23rd for the City of Destiny, prepared to enjoy a few days with their musical friends across the border. In looking over the programme, which of necessity was of a varied nature extending over two days, it might be mentioned that the singing of the Orpheus Club, conducted by Mr. K. J. Middleton, who was for many years a resident of this city and one of the original members of the Arion Club, proved one of the most highly pleasing features of the feast of song. This institution has within a very few months achieved a high degree of efficiency, and the Club's singing of the Nocturne (Protheroe) left little to be desired by the most critical, reflecting the greatest credit upon the painstaking conductor. The work done by the Tacoma Philharmonic Society, the St. Cecelia Club, the Ladies' Musical Club, the Tacoma Saengerbund and the Tacoma Philharmonic Orchestra, was also of high order and gave much pleasure to the large audience assembled at each performance to listen to the most pretentious musical event ever held in Tacoma. On the Friday evening, Haydn's grand oratorio "The Creation," was presented by the festival chorus of 250 voices, with full orchestra, the soloists of the notable occasion being Mme. Hall, soprano; Mr. E. Howard Russell, tenor; and Mr. H. T. Hanlin, basso; the interpretation of the inspired work being under the leadership of Mr. L. W. Pratt. Those who participated threw all their energies into the work, and seemed to enjoy the privilege of being able to join in the beautiful music of the composer. Both Mme. Hall and Mr. Hanlin are so well known to all musical folk on the Pacific Coast that comment as to their artistic work would be superfluous, while Mr. Russell showed himself to be quite at home in oratorio and won heartiest appreciation and congratulation. On the Saturday evening a smoker was tendered to the Arion Club by the Orpheus Club, in the Masonic Temple, and during the delightful evening the members of the Arion Club were presented with souvenirs of the gathering in the form of leather postal cards of comic character, which added considerably to the merriment of the occasion. During a short interval Mr. Herbert Kent, representing the Arions, in a chatty little speech took occasion to extend to Mr. K. J. Middleton, the conductor of the Orpheus Club, and to Mr. L. W. Pratt, conductor of the Tacoma Philharmonic Society, the best thanks of the Victorians for their very kind reception, and presented the two gentlemen respectively with a gold locket suitably engraved, and a silver paper knife, as a slight token of the Arion members' esteem. Messrs. Middleton and Pratt, it may be mentioned parenthetically, were chiefly responsible for the marked success of the festival, and very great credit is due to them for the hard work and thought displayed. During the visit various places of interest were visited, including the Tacoma smelter, and the St. Paul and Tacoma lumber mill—both very large and prosperous institutions. A jolly trip by tally-ho to American lake was also taken, one and all "cutting loose" for a right good time. Various pastimes were entered into with enthusiasm, including bathing, baseball, etc., and an appetizing lunch was provided by Mr. W. W. Seymour, who during the trip fully demonstrated the proverbial hospitality and good fellowship of "our American cousins." That the music of the Arion Club was appreciated to a high degree goes without saying, and it is sincerely to be hoped that an opportunity will be afforded for the Tacomans to come over and visit Victoria at a not very distant day. Tacoma, as everyone knows, is a beautiful spot. Its citizens are enthusiasts in singing its praises, and of late a club known as the "Tacoma Boosters" has been organized with the laudable object of doing everything possible to advance the interests of the city. The members of the Arion Club now are Boosters, having had the honor conferred upon them during their pleasant visit to the neighbor city. What Victoria wants is Boosters, not Knockers, both organized and individual, and a similar association in this city should have a long and useful life. An amusing misadventure occurred at Port Townsend on the homeward voyage of the Victorians, which all but resulted in seven of the Arions being compelled to suffer the hideous fate of remaining over Sunday in the town. They had rambled up town for an inspection during the half hour the steamer was supposed to remain at the Townsend dock, and mistaking the whistles, came very near being left behind. As it was, when they reached the dock after an exhausting sprint, the steamer had pulled out, and those aboard were vastly amused at the expressions upon the faces of the late arrivals, to whom they were generous with varied and miscellaneous advice. The captain, who was enjoying the situation from the bridge, shouted to get a boat; others from the vessel hallooed encouragingly that the skipper was putting back; others thoughtfully recommended various Port Townsend hotels; each and everyone was shouting a different song. Meanwhile the steamer swung stern-on to the dock in turning out for the fairway, and climbing the piles, the nervous ones were unceremoniously but safely hauled on board. What explanations would have been made to inquisitorial wives had the good fates not intervened is a matter still under heated debate.

* * *

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the Victoria Theatre, Dale's English opera singers will give a series of novel musical and humorous entertainments under the general title of "Gems of Light Operas." The singers are now in their twelfth season of organization, and are making their first world's tour—and incidentally their initial visit to Canada. The vocalists are Miss Edith Serpell, soprano, who achieved prominence in connection with the St. James Hall ballad concerts of 1902-3-4; Miss Gwendolin Phillips, the famous contralto from Daly's London Theatre; Mr. Claude Anderson, tenor, from the Queen's Hall and Alexandra Palace concerts; and Mr. Frederic Dale, baritone and musical sketch artist, Mr. H. Collman acting as solo pianist and accompanist. The tour is under the direction of the Messrs. Baring Bros., of Cheltenham, Eng., and public opinion of the company may be expressed in the verdict of the London Daily Mail of the 19th September last: "The English Opera Singers have always been good, but never better than they are at present. To make a reputation and to keep a reputation are two vastly different accomplishments. Mr. Frederic Dale and his party thoroughly fulfill the great things expected of them." Five important questions with respect to the troupe and their accomplishments are answered hereunder by means of press cuttings. Here they are:

Who are the English Opera Singers? "The renowned exponents of English light opera who have for the past eleven years appeared with consistent success at all the important places of entertainment in Great Britain."

What do they do? "Some of the most dainty items were drawn from the works of Sullivan and Edward German, but composers of earlier date were also well represented."

"Songs, duets, trios and quartettes

ROBERT IAMIESON.

from the most melodious of the English light operas, seasoned with humorous selections."

"A really bright and wholesome performance dressed very prettily and appropriately."

"Not a concert, not a play, but a happy something that comes between and culls the best from both."

How do they appear? "Monday was a 'Jap' night, selections were given from popular operas associated with the East, in the quaint and pretty Japanese costumes."

"The special 'Jap' night given by the opera singers proved a great success. This evening will be a 'military' night and tomorrow the 'arcadian' night will be repeated."

"By their fantastic court dress and capital stage management they caught the eye on their first appearance, and by their splendid part singing they fully maintained their truly great reputation."

What kind of music constitutes the programme? "The various items being characterized by daintiness and good taste."

"The mournful and the solemn has no charm for the opera singers and it gives way to what people like better — the light hearted and the gay."

"Their successs lies in their excellent choice of good tuneful music, which they render with excellent faithfulness."

Do they give part singing, or is it the usual songs with chorus? "The quartette singing was delightful.'

"So rarely do we hear other than a casual quartette, that the English opera singers' item had quite an effect upon the large essembly."

"The part singing was undoubtedly the most enjoyable feature of a delightful evening."

* * *

Just about one year ago Mr. Robert Jamieson, with a practical and very direct knowledge of the theatrical business in this city more particularly, induced Mr. John Hepburn to join him in a modest venture in entertainment catering which there were many to predict could never possibly pay. A small theatre was built on Johnson street, below Government; arrangements were made to secure first class vaudeville attractions touring the Coast circuit; and the test of Mr. Jamieson's judgment in the premises began. "You can never get the public to go down Johnson street to a theatre," there were many to assert. Manager Jamieson said nothing; persistent advertising; a strict attention to the supervision of his show; the big electric sign, and a few other things incidentally did the business. The Grand is now firmly established in public popularity, and is earning a very tidy little income. During the week just ended the partnership terminated, Mr. Hepburn retiring, and from tomorrow the business will be continued by Manager Robert Jamieson, who has associated with him his brother, William S. Jamieson. Under the new control the house will be at once repainted and generally brightened both within and without, carpeted upstairs and down, and otherwise improved and made more cosy wherever possible. A finger will be kept continually on the public pulse, and what is popular will always be found exploited. Everyone in Victoria will gladly mark the occasion by extending to Mr. Jamieson and his brother the city's best wishes for their very thorough success. It will be an earned success, for Mr. Robert Jamieson has worked for the experience that now is standing him in good stead. It was in the spring of 1893 that he first embarked in the theatrical business here, being for ten years in managerial control of the fortunes of the Victoria Theatre, for eight of these years managing also the Vancouver Opera House, and for some time controlling almost absolutely all first class theatrical business in British Columbia.

Last week at the Grand the great drawing card—with no desire to pun upon her professional title of "The Georgia Magnet," has been Annie Abbott, the wonderful little exponent of mysterious force, who for two decades or more has been a living puzzle to scientists and investigators. It was the same "Georgia Wonder," and she as completely mystified her audiences as in the days gone by. Another notable feature was the amusing sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, a little playlette of quality that in a way suggested the comedietta offered some weeks ago by Francesca Redding and her clever associates. For the week opening tomorrow Manager Jamieson has as a headliner Orin McKnight, a ventriloquist of the old school who has adopted all the appurtenances of the modern. He gives a very pleasing turn that is a trifle mystifying and throughout provocative of much hilarity. As a special musical feature, the Bell Quartette is introduced in a number of popular melodies. Susie Hardy is a singing, dancing and "change" artiste, being described succinctly as an operatic soprano with an extensive and alluring wardrobe, and a very clever act all through. Lyndon and Wren have a refined comedy sketch; Mr. Frederic Roberts sings, with illustrations, "Why Did They Sell Killarney;" and the motion pictures treat of the travels of a lost trunk.

* * *

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who was barred from a professional appearance in Salt Lake City—as she is here — through her inability to secure a theatre, hired a private hall at the Utah capital last Monday evening and delivered an address on the Theatrical Trust and its results. In opening her address to a large audience, Mrs. Fiske said:

"I am happy to say that the theatrical trust, which excludes my company from your playhouses, is not sufficiently powerful to prevent us from stopping in your city on our way to the Pacific Coast. Nor can it rob me of this privilege of addressing you."

Mrs. Fiske said she was sure the local managers would be glad to open the doors of their theatres to her company if they dared, but they dared not do so. In the East and on the Pacific Coast, she said, there were theatres open to independent companies, but the theatrical syndicate had endeavored to block the way to California by holding the avenues of approach, so that it would be impossible for an independent actor to fill a tour from Chicago to San Francisco. The trust, she said, made it impossible for an independent actor to play in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver or Salt Lake. "You can readily understand," said Mrs. Fiske, "that the expense entailed by the journey of a large dramatic company from Chicago to San Francisco would be more than any degree of success in San Francisco would make profitable."

Among other cities which she said were "trust ridden," Mrs. Fiske named Cincinnati, Toledo, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Toronto, Montreal, New Orleans, Buffalo, St. Paul and Sacramento.

In conclusion the speaker declared that the patrons of the theatre have the right to demand that their theatres shall be open to every worthy actor whose performance they may desire to see. The patrons of the theatres had it in their power, she said, to liberate their theatres from an unfair and unjust discrimination.

* * *

Those who attended the performance on Monday evening of "The Usurper," with Mr. Nat C. Goodwin in the titular and stellar part, found much to enjoy in the simple yet brightly written little piece, in which Mr. Goodwin effectively represents the best type of Americanism, with ever ready action or repartee. The weakness of the comedy is in its stereotype melodramatic plot; its strength lies in its original climaxes for each and every act, and the general smoothness, naturalness and light wit of the dialogue between the two principal people of the play. It is most effectively and carefully mounted too, and the supporting company is unusually capable. Miss Ruth Mackay is a gem of leading women—incomparably the best with whom Mr. Goodwin has yet associated himself; and Miss Georgina Mendum is exceedingly clever in her clear-cut characterization of the typist from the U. S. A. Of Mr. Goodwin himself it must be said that although the part fits him well, he is losing the delicacy that marked his earlier work. He is not the same Goodwin who gave the touch of genius to "The Gilded Fool" and "The American Citizen." He is a coarser man—a great actor who has seen his zenith and is now in his decline.

* * *

It is doubtful if a better diversified bill has yet been given at the Savoy than that offered during the week closing with the matinee and evening performances of yesterday. For next week the bill appears to be especially strong musically. A notable engagement is that of the Flechtell Tyrolean Quartette, whose singing was an attraction at Alt Nurenburg, the German village at the Pan American and St. Louis Expositions. McIntyre, Fletcher and McIntyre form a trio of young girls who sing and dance well; and Tom Mack, the minstrel man, is too well known in all corners of the American continent to require further introduction than in the mention of his name. Gordon and Revere present a comedy sketch, with a little singing, a little dancing and a little talking; and Leona Clifton, Beatrice Lorne, Alice Wildermere, Jennie Clair and others are retained to fill out the vocal brigade. There will be the usual number of evening performances each day from 8:30 until 11:45, no numbers on the programme being repeated; and a matinee will be given on the Saturday.

* * *

Arrangements are progressing for a concert in Victoria during late June by Albert Mildenberg, the eminent pianist-composer, and Thomas Sinclair Gore, baritone, late of the Confried Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Gore is a Victorian who has reached a high rung in the artistic ladder. His parents and many friends reside here, and it is thoroughly to be expected that his reception will be of the most cordial character. Of Mr. Mildenberg's compositions included in the programmes on the present tour, the following piano numbers are played by the author: "Scenes in Araby" (including the "Slave's Chant," "The Moon on the Waters," and the "Slave's Narrative"), "Baracarole," ("Waterways of Venice")' "A Cradle Song," "Astarte Intermezzo," and "Rhapsodie Tragic." Mr. Gore is singing these songs of his associate artist: "The Message," "The Serenade," "Ich liebe Dich," "Narrative," and "Supplication"—each and all of which are remarkable for their melody and for their nobility.

* * *

It has been decided to postpone until next season the appearance of Ysaye, the famous violinist, who when he does come, will be accompanied by M. Debefve, a young pianist, also of Belgian birth, who is reputed to show the highest artistic promise. Ysaye himself is at the zenith of his power, and is everywhere accorded the position of premier violin virtuoso of his generation. As a romancist he is perhaps less conspicuous that Kubelik, but he has greater artistic depth and breadth, and is easily the greater artist of the two when all factors are taken into comparative consideration. It was arranged until Friday evening that the Ysaye concert here should have a date about the end of June. A telegram on Friday brought the news, however, that M. Ysaye was returning to New York somewhat sooner than expected, and that the British Columbia engagements, having been postponed, would now have to stand over until next season.

* * *

There is rejoicing among the lovers of melodrama and standard comedy who refuse to bend the knee at the shrine of vaudeville, and yet who are consistent and confirmed showshoppers. The Redmond's season of darkness is to be hort-lived. The withdrawal of the Consolidated Amusement Company was something of a surprise for the lessees, from whom the Sound vaudeville magnate had sub-rented, and it is safe to assume considerably disarranged the Redmond plans. However, it has occurred that the Redmond company's date at the Portland Fair had been unexpectedly set back, and this quite accidentally fits in just right with the vacation of the home house. Mr. Redmond and his company will come home. They will bring some good American money with them, for they have been having a fortunate season, and all in the family are happy as a result. The company is booked to open, for a four weeks' run, tomorrow week, with one or

W. S. JAMIESON.

two new plays and several additions to the cast. Manager Rush Bronson will probably be here about Wednesday to complete detail arrangements.

* * *

Vancouver papers give the unpleasant news that Mr. E. R. Ricketts, manager of the opera house on Granville street, has been the victim of a serious accident, by which he will be confined to his room and bed for some time, the date of his return home being extremely indefinite. Mr. Ricketts, it will be remembered, went East with John Cort when the latter took train for New York to complete his book and arrangements for the coming season. He was staying at the Manhattan Hotel, and when on his way to breakfast, slipped on the marble floorway and fell heavily down the flight of stairs. He was badly cut and much shaken up, and was at once conveyed to his room and medical aid secured. Mr. Ricketts failed to rest long enough and as a consequence inflammation intervened and he is now seriously ill. At present his medical attendants have ordered absolute quiet, but as soon as he can with safety be moved, he will be taken to Mr. Cort's farm in New Jersey.

* * *

"Greasepaint" has received two letters this week, each containing a request for information as to whether one Mme. Emma Eames of London, advertising for pupils in singing for an extremely limited period, is one and the same with Mme. Emma Eames, the singer who stands upon the same plane with Nordica, Melba, and a few others of the vocal stars of the first magnitude. A definite and positive answer cannot be given. The writer understands that the singing teacher advertising, has been resident in Vancouver for some short time. It would not be consistent with common sense to believe that so great a singer and artist as THE Emma Eames would desire to secure casual pupils in vocal music, or that she would thus make her appearance unheralded in British Columbia. Emma Eames is not so common a name as John Smith, and yet there may quite possibly be two Emma Eames in the world—there may even be two Mme. Emma Eames of London.

* * *

In a recent interview Charles Hawrey insisted that the thing which chiefly distinguishes the actor's art from all others is the fact that it requires constant reproduction. Even if the actor be playing the same part for the thousandth time, he must act it as though it were new to him. Otherwise his power is lost. To show why many actors have failed as orators, Mr. Hawtrey points out this cardinal difference: The orator impresses by what he says, if he be a true orator; the actor frequently, by the way, seems to be moved by what is said to him. Another distinction he draws between humor and wit of the stage. The same remark may be witty or humorous according as the maker of it is conscious or unconscious of the humor, and an actor sometimes spoils the finest flavor of his humorous lines by a twinkle that lets his audience understand that he quite realizes that he is being funny.

* * *

An entertainment that is sure to attract and please music and fun-lovers of Victoria is that of Dale's English Opera Singers, who come to the Victoria Theatre tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. These artists are making a tour of the world, meeting with most flattering success everywhere. In Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa and other leading Canadian cities they created a veritable furore. While they do not sing whole operas, they do sing the choicest selections. The costumes are always appropriate and form a most charming feature of the entertainment. Miss Edith Serpell, soprano, is an exceptionally gifted vocalist, and makes an individual hit with the public. Gwendolin Phillips, contralto; Claude Anderson, tenor; Frederic Dale, humorist; and H. Collman, solo pianist, are all clever. The humorous selections of Mr. Dale are particularly enjoyed by his audiences.

* * *

Mr. L. G. Wing, the prosperous Chinese merchant of this city, for whom plans were drawn several months ago providing for a second first class theatre in Vancouver, has thought better of his first intentions, and the enterprise is off—that is, so far as the theatre part of the programme is concerned. The building, which is to occupy a very central location on Hastings street, will be carried out as an hotel with specially fine grill rooms, etc., but the theatre will be dropped and the space it was to take be otherwise occupied. Mr. E. R. Ricketts, manager of the Vancouver Opera house, had taken a ten years' lease of the new hotel and theatre; whether or not he will retain the hotel without the theatre remains for the future to show.

* * *

With the temporary closing of the Redmond, which has come to be regarded as the natural home of popular price stock drama in Victoria, the Crystal has been doing a living business at least by catering to the demand locally for this particular class of entertainment. Last week Mr. Buchanan and his small but not incapable comany, presented an unpretentious comedy-drama under the title of "The Deputy Sheriff." There will be a change for the new week.

* * *

It is understood that the contract of Grace Van Studdiford with Manager Ziegfeld of "The Red Feather," has been terminated, and the tour of this unsatisfying DeKoven work will be prematurely terminated. The critics from Coast to Coast are unanimous in pronouncing the opera a marked falling away from anything the composer has hitherto accomplished. He has tried to revamp the artistic material of his "Robin Hood," and has lamentably failed.

* * *

Paul Gilmore, who is most favorably remembered by Victorians for his satisfactory work in "A Tyranny of Tears" and "The Mummy and the Humming-bird," is to pay this city another visit early next season, his offering being radically different from anything that has previously been seen here—a romantic drama bearing the title of "Captain Debonnaire." It is said to fit him well.

* * *

Dear "Old Man Stoddart" has definitely announced that he will never play again. He has fully recovered his mental faculties but his physical paralysis unhappily continues, and his physicians do not dare hope that his life will be long preserved.

* * *

Nat Goodwin is contemplating a pleasure trip to the Coast in the hunting season, possibly inspired by the illustrious example of President Roosevelt. He will spend most of his holiday in Colorado, but hopes to come to British Columbia for a fortnight if the time at his disposal permits.

GREASEPAINT.

GALVESTON'S SEA WALL.

Galveston's great sea wall is rapidly nearing completion. It is believed that the massive concrete barrier will forever (barring earthquakes) secure the city from waves and storm. The structure is seventeen feet high, sixteen feet wide at the base and five feet wide at the top. The foundation wall rests upon four rows of round piling twelve inches in diameter and driven four feet apart and forty-four feet down into the clay. There is also a row of sheet piling just inside the outside row of round piling, driven into the ground twenty-six feet below mean low tide to prevent undermining. There is also an apron twenty-seven feet wide by four feet thick extending seaward in front of the wall, composed of solid granite blocks, as a further protection in case of storms and undermining currents. To better judge of the magnitude of this great undertaking, the following figures, taken from the Galveston correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, are appended: Concrete used, 102,000 yards, or 150,000 tons, or 7,500 carloads; riprap, or broken stone, to prevent the action of the water directly on the sea wall, 100,000 tons, or 5,000 carloads; sand, 40,000 yards, or 50,000 tons, or 2,500 carloads; cement, 135,000 barrels, or 27,000 tons, or 1,350 carloads; round piling, 18,000 tons, or 1,000 carloads; sheet piling, 4,000,000 feet, or 750 carloads; reenforcing steel rods, 10 carloads; total number of carloads, 18,000. This is equal to one carload of 40,000 pounds, or 20 tons, to every foot of completed wall.

Keep Cool! by having some pretty striped awnings put on your windows. We make them all sizes. Estimates cheerfully given. Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

TOM.

An Epic of the Gallows.

"* * * and the sentence of this court is that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul!"

It is given to many to hear this sentence pronounced, but it is only to a few —shall I say privileged—to see the last dread sentence of British law carried out.

We have waiting now the Klickitat Indian, Tom, awaiting the final Call for many and cowardly murders committed up the coast and the Mainland. Thus this article is, in a way, inspired.

Will any who have been present at the death sentence forget the awful solemnity of the finishing moments of a murder trial? Can one forget the final address to the "twelve good men and true" who sit there without a word during the whole process of the trial; who realize the onerous and painful duty they have to perform—to know that by their order a man starts from the other end of the continent to judicially murder a man who has outlawed himself from life by taking the breath away from another human being?

You watch the jury through from the first day. You note how they look at the prisoner with curiosity on their first entrance into the jury-box. Day by day as the line between the component parts of his crime are fitted together you see the twelve faces grow grimmer—if any one glances at the prisoner now it is with feelings of abhorrence. The prisoner's lawyer notices it. He tries to entangle the witnesses—tries to make liars out of the Crown's evidence — in desperation raking up every bad antecedent that he can get hold of to condemn those against the prisoner.

Then the evidence is all in. Counsel for the prisoner addresses the jury and points out the advantageous facts. He strives to make them believe his client is an outraged man, but he knows he has lost his case. The abhorrence of the jury for the prisoner is partly directed to him—they forget that pleading is his business—they only remember, without collective argument among themselves—individually—that the prisoner at the bar has been guilty of cutting the silver cord that binds a soul to this earth. And as the defending attorney collects the manuscript of his speech, the calm in the court-room—hushed silence, carries the chilly feeling that the prisoner, while yet breathing and full of vigor, has the cold mantle of the grave over him.

Then the prosecutor delivers his address. He had the advantage of the facts; he is sworn to try and deprive the murderer of his life in exchange for the one he has taken. "An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth," saith the Scripture, and he is only following out the Divine commandment.

Then the judge sums up. His is the duty to deal impartially—to deal justly to the country, to the prisoner at the bar and to the God, to whose hands he may likely be compelled to trust the spirit of the accused. And he winds up: "And, remember, gentlemen, if there is any reasonable doubt, that doubt must be given to the prisoner."

Then the jury retires.

They seem to want to leave the room —theirs is an awful responsibility—the grave faces of the twelve show they realize it; and now it is out of the hands of everyone but themselves—lawyers, judge and all the paraphernalia that obtains to justice—theirs to keep or destroy life.

And the clock ticks away with the steady, droning tick that in a way expresses weariness at the oft-repeated sentences that it could tell of these — tales of shame and trouble galore.

After the jury had gone out the judge goes into his private room—the people in the court-room talk over the probable sentence in low, subdued tones, and everything seems to realize that a human life is at stake.

A buzz: "The jury are coming back!"

And the court settled back for the verdict.

The jury filed in. No need to wonder what the verdict—it was written on the faces of the twelve as they filed into the box, and on their way they carefully averted their faces from the accused. The Indian realized it — his mouth moved as if with the intention of moistening the cracked lips that went dry when he caught the look on the faces of the jurors—he knew that his days were numbered.

Then the formality: "We find the prisoner at the bar Guilty. So say we all of us."

And then: "Prisoner at the bar, stand up." He is asked if he has anything to say before his sentence is meted out.

Then the verdict.

And then the trip back to the condemned cell, knowing that he was gazing his last on human ken—no more a free man—manacles on him in the moments when he sipped God's free air—anything he wanted as a prisoner in his dying moments—a corpse already so far as justice was concerned. Guarded day and night—never without a companion to see that he did not harm his person so that British justice would be able, and only British justice, to take that life away which belonged to them.

* * *

Then the last act comes.

Away off Tom will be able to see the dawn of the day on which he will depart this life rise in the east. The shivery beams will pierce the sky, carrying with it the warning that "night is drawing nigh"—a perpetual night for Tom. The day before the hammering has ceased—he hears the dull thud of the bags of sand as they drop to the ground. He knows now why they so carefully weighed him yesterday—even to the last ounce. That big fat man who looked at him all over, and paid attention to the scales—what kind of a proprietorship over him did that man's eyes convey? Who was he? But here is the relief of guards. Why was there such a lot of them this morning? And there was the priest, too. Ah, he understood. This was his last morning. Nevermore would he climb his native mountains—nevermore, with his unerring eye, bring down the game on their sides. Not for him was the freedom of the salmon run—the chase—no more would his canoe traverse the waters of the beautiful Pacific. The white man was here for good, and he was suffering under their laws.

They give him a good breakfast. He realizes it will never be digested. And then the march to that Thing that towers in the fresh morning air—the few words of the priest, the pulling of the black cap over his face and—

Cr-rash!

And Indian Tom will have gone to meet his God—there to answer with white men and black — Indian and Chinamen — aboriginal, Oriental and Caucasian—to answer for his misdeeds.

* * *

But Tom will have suffered worse than the final scene. An Indian can bear any kind of torture but waiting. And this is fast killing him.

But the only regret he has now, according to a guard at the penitentiary, is that he did not kill Provincial Policeman Wollaston before he was caught.

J. D.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 54

EFFECTIVE APRIL 13, 1905.

Leave. Northbound.	Daily. A. M.	Arrive. Southbound. P. M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00

Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. and Wed.	Southb'nd. Arrive.
Victoria	4:00	7:55
Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncans	5:55	5:55
Ladysmith	6:45	5:00
Nanaimo	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	7:52	De. 4:00
	P. M.	P.M.

The following reduced rates are in effect, tickets good Sundays only:

Victoria to Goldstream and Return, 50c. Children under 12, 25c.

Victoria to Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c. Children under 12, 40c.

Victoria to Duncans and Return, $1.00. Children 50c.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Traffic Manager

DAILY 2.30 to 4.30 **GRAND** DAILY 7.30 to 10.30

Gen. Admission, 10c Res. Seats, 20c

Matinee 10 cents all over.

ROBT. JAMIESON .... Manager

Week of June 5.
ORRIN McKNIGHT
THE BELL QUARTETTE
SUSIE HARDY.
LYNDON & WREN
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. McDONELL, Manager.

Week of May 29.
COLE AND COLD
MEPHIS KENNEDY
"KINSO"
"KARRERA"
BEATRICE LORNE
LEONA CLIFTON
GRACE WILLIAMS
ALICE WILDERMERE
EILEEN ELLSWORTH

Admission ....15c. and 25c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

3—NIGHTS—3
Beginning Monday, June 5.

Dale's Famous English Opera Singers.

In their Novel, Musical and Humorous Entertainment.

Prices—50c., 75c., $1.00; Gallery 25c. Seats now on sale at Waitt's Music Store, Government Street.

EXCURSIONS

Wednesday, Saturday And Sunday

A summer outing on summer seas among the Beautiful Islands of the Gulf. This superb trip is said by many to be superior to the one among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence.

For information Telephone 511.

Developing and Printing

Blue Printing and Enlargements. Photo supples.

FLEMING BROS. 50½ Govt. St.

Seeing Victoria

Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms, and Hotels, every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

To Reserve Seats, telephone 129.

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., Foot of Broad.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA, 1886, CHAPTER 92.

NOTICE

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE STATUTE OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF IN THE HARBOR OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, hereby give notice, pursuant to the requirements of Section 5 of the above Statute, that they have this day applied by petition to the Governor in Council for approval of the site, and of the plan of the wharf proposed to be constructed on and over the foreshore at the Northern termination of Oswego street, in the City of Victoria, according to the Official Map of the said City of Victoria. A plan and description of the proposed site and of the wharf to be constructed have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof has been deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of May, 1905.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Clerk of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.—In the matter of an application for a duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot 4, Block 2, Christchurch Trust Estate (Map 278), Victoria City: Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lot, issued to Joseph Nicolaye on the 14th day of June, 1892, and numbered 14163a. S. Y. Wootton, Registrar General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., May 9th, 1905. my10

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next sitting of the Esquimalt Licensing Board for a transfer to Job Foster of my license to sell Wines and Liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Halfway House, Esquimalt Road.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1905.
my7 (Sd.) HARRY MAYNARD.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Donald MacKay, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 5th June, 1905, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, solicitors for Harriet MacKay and William John MacKay, who have been appointed Executrix and Executor of the said estate, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of May, A. D. 1905.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors. my5

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Jean Leask, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 5th June, 1905, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, solicitors for Charles Cooper, who has been appointed executor of the said estate, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of May, A. D. 1905.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor. my5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Penny, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 21st day of June, 1905, full particulars of claims, verified by statutory declaration. After such date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1905.

McPHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN,
Of Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.
my20

FOR SALE

Section 29, Lake District.

Section 29 contains 83 acres, and fronts on Cordova Bay, and is admirably adapted for summer camping. The Easterly part of the Section is covered with good timber. Three sides of the Section are fenced; and there is a living stream of water flowing through same.

Offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th of June.

Dated 29th May, 1905.

FELL & GREGORY,
Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria. je1

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Thomas Whiting Pierre, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 5th June, 1905, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, solicitors for Thomas Alexander, who has been appointed Executor of the said estate, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of May, A. D. 1905.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor. my5

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at number 4 Bastion Square, in the City of Victoria, and known as "Steele's Saloon," to Arthur Brockley.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1905.
my9 (Sd.) J. J. BOTHWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Phair, of Goldstream, B. C., intend at the next regular meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for the District of Esquimalt, to apply for a transfer to John Richard Downes, of the license now held by me to sell liquors at the Goldstream Hotel, at Goldstream, B. C.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1905.
my9 JAMES PHAIR.

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Western Power Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Bodwell & Lawson, No. 34½ Government Street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

DATED this 19th day of May, 1905.

M. A. MELLON,
my20 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Loughborough Inlet:

CLAIM NO. 1. Commencing at a stake on the East side of Loughborough Inlet about one-half mile from head of said Inlet, then run East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West to shore line, thence along shore in a Northerly direction to point of commencement.

CLAIM NO. 2. Commencing at a Post situated about three miles up Stafford Creek, from the head of Loughborough Inlet, and on the South end of Lake, thence running West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East to shore of Lake, thence South along shore line of Lake to point of commencement.

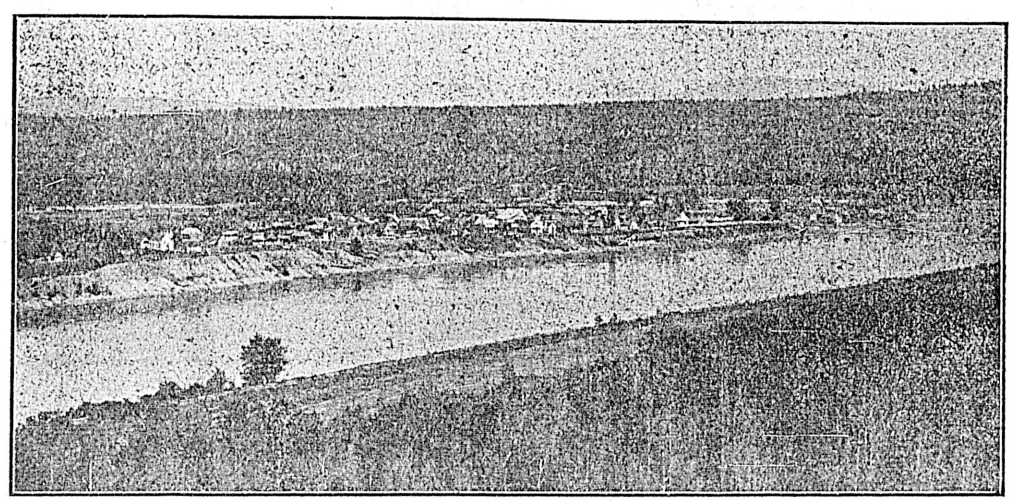
CLAIM NO. 3. Commencing at a Stake situated at the Southeast corner of Claim No. 2, thence West 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West to shore of Lake, thence South along shore of Lake to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.
Victoria, B. C., May 19, 1905. my20

To the Northern Interior

Route to Great Ootsa Country, Bulkley Valley and the Nechaco Country Via Quesnel

By Mrs. McNaughton, Quesnel, B. C.



QUESNEL.

Seeing by the press notices that many people are going to the much-talked-of Ootsa country via the Bella Coola route, I would point out that that route is very difficult; while the route via Quesnel, thence by the telegraph road or trail, is by far the best, not only for comfort in traveling, but also for feed for the horses; and the telegraph stations are only some 16 or 20 miles distant from each other. Two hundred head of cattle are now on their way to the Bulkeley valley, and pack trains of nearly 100 horses, besides numbers of smaller parties, are daily proceeding along this route. I have interviewed two men who are here with a wagon and horses, en route to Francis Lake, some 220 miles from Quesnel. Francis Lake is only about 25 miles south of Ootsa, and some 60 miles east of the Bulkeley country. They will pass through the Nechaco country, and expect to arrive at Francis Lake in 16 days, going slowly, so that their horses may feed on the way. In some parts of the Nechaco country the bunch-grass will be up to the horses' necks. These two men gave me their names—William Harris and Herbert Wilhelm—as a guarantee of the statements they made of the Bella Coola route. They stated that last year, in June, they located their place, going in by way of Bella Coola. The hills were hard climbing and the way rough in the extreme. Trees and large stones or boulders are found at almost every few yards, and at Bella Coola there is no feed to buy for their horses. They had to travel 60 miles from Bella Coola before they could get feed, and the horses had to subsist on weeds and scrub for that distance. The ranchers are chiefly Norwegians, and had only a few acres of land cleared. They could barely raise enough for themselves, and had no feed for sale. The land at Bella Coola was very heavily timbered and hard to clear. These men also informed me that over 100 people are now at Bella Coola, and that there was not a horse to be bought to continue the journey with.

Now, in contrast to this is the Quesnel route. The journey from Ashcroft to Quesnel can be accomplished by stage and steamer in three days, or with horses or teams in twelve or fourteen days. Then from Quesnel by the telegraph road or trail to any point north. When I state that last year a large wagon was taken through this route to Stoney Creek, a distance of 125 miles, thence later to Fraser's Lake, it will be seen that this route must be almost perfect, both for the transit of freight and horses. Splendid farms can be taken up quite near the telegraph road, and numbers are located there now. They are growing hay, grain and vegetables, also raising cattle. Some of the finest and richest land in British Columbia is awaiting men of enterprise and moderate capital there. It is a rich black silt loam.

In coming via the Ashcroft and Quesnel route they have the chance to see some of the best agricultural land in Cariboo. Magnificent farms, small towns, and when within a short distance of Quesnel, on what is called the Red Bluff Hill (in itself a picture, being wholly composed of fine terra cotta, in varied tints of orange and red), they come upon a panorama of beauty seldom excelled in scenery. The beautiful little town of Quesnel jutting out, with the river Fraser flowing past it on the west, and the Quesnel river flowing into the Fraser from the southeast, a splendid government bridge crossing the Quesnel river to the town itself. The town of Quesnel as a natural townsite is one of the most beautiful in British Columbia, and with railway facilities would become a popular summer resort, with its dry, bracing air and cool nights all through the summer. At this season of the year, looking at it from various standpoints, the traveler is reminded of some of the famous views on the Rhine.

The prospector and land-seeker will find that he can outfit at Quesnel. There are three large general stores, two good hotels, and a full-roller flour mill. The flour is made in two grades, and cannot be excelled. It is second to none in the province, and the mill has been running for nearly twenty years. The prices of goods are very moderate, and all persons bound for the "land of promise" would do well to travel via Quesnel. I might also add that men coming this route can buy pack horses on the way up, whereas at Bella Coola no stock can be bought.

Quesnel, B. C., May 20, 1905.

Medical Inspection of School Children

British Medical Journal.

The medical inspection of school children was first put into force in Brussels about thirty years ago, and a very effectual system has gradually been established there. In nearly all other European countries and in the United States, Columbia, the Argentine, and in Egypt, such inspection is more or less thoroughly carried out, whether by the State, the education department, the public health authorities, or the municipality.

In France the school medical officers are appointed by the municipality; in Norway by the municipality under the Board of Education. In Germany the conditions vary in different provinces or towns: thus, in Leipzig medical inspectors are employed; in Wiesbaden children are examined by the medical officer of the school; in Prussia the work is sometimes done by medical officers of the municipality, sometimes by those of the State or district, or again, by special medical officers responsible to the Education Board. In Hungary the State appoints school medical officers, who have first to pass an examination. In Turkey they are under the Minister of Education. Japan, Russia and Chili have special central medical committees to control school hygiene. Japan has nearly 9,000 school medical officers, practically every school and training college being under medical inspection; teachers go through a course of hygiene, physiology, and first aid, in order to teach these subjects to children in schools.

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and many other cities in America have established daily medical inspection. The first city to organize the work was Boston, and the system there appears to be the best in the United States. The medical inspector visits the schools every morning soon after it opens. After the class has assembled the teacher singles out any child who appears to be ill, or whose parents wish for its examination. These children are sent to a special room where they are seen by the medical inspector, who decides whether they are in a fit state to attend school; if a child is found to be ill it is sent home with a letter stating what is believed to be wrong with it, and telling the parent what to do. The medical inspector keeps a record of all cases declared to be unfit to attend school, and sends reports in respect to all infectious cases to the health authorities, but never undertakes the treatment of the child; his duty ends with the recognition of illness and the advice to the parents to have the child treated. The child is not allowed to return to school until it has again been examined by the medical inspector. As showing the amount of work to be done and the character of the diseases recognized, it may be stated that in 1899 the number of pupils referred by the teachers for medical inspection was 17,449; of these 2,583, or 14.8 per cent., were sent home. It is instructive to note that of these 2,583 children no fewer than 468, or 18 per cent., were suffering from acute specific infectious diseases; it is almost impossible to estimate the amount of illness and interruption of school attendance thus prevented. A far larger number were sent home on account of diseases of the throat, mouth or chest, and the number of rejections on account of skin diseases was still greater. In New York, during the same year, 128,787 children were referred to the medical inspector, and 9,367, or 7.3 per cent., were excluded; in 716 instances, or 7.6 per cent. of the cases excluded, the child was suffering from measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. Contagious diseases of the eye were the cause of exclusion in 1,894 instances, and skin diseases (including dirty heads) in 5,486.

In England there is no medical inspection of individual children. There is school inspection, and, with the schools, of the children as a mass. As a rule, one medical officer is in charge of all the schools in one large town or district under the education authority, with special assistants for different branches of school work. It would obvousiy be impossible for one medical officer to occupy himself in the special examination of the large numbers of children in the schools which he superintends. We know of some medical officers who, beyond general medical supervision, do splendid work in the examination of the eyes, ears, throats, cleansing heads, etc. But this is really outside their real work, and may be looked upon as being done from enthusiasm or humanity.

The question of systematized medical inspection of schools in England is very much in the air just now, and as we generally wait to adopt new methods until other countries have tried them, it is to be hoped that we may be able to establish a very thorough, simple, and coordinate method of medical inspection throughout the country.

One thing is certain, that it is impossible for a single officer to an authority, even with the help of two or three or a dozen skilled assistants, to deal with the health of individual children.

The fact must not be lost sight of, that all relating to the hygiene of the school buildings and school rooms, of dealing with infectious diseases on broad general lines, is a distinct department, and that the officer who attends to these matters cannot be expected to determine the physical condition of each child. There seems to be some fear that were general practitioners entrusted with this latter work, there would be overlapping or clashing; there would in reality be two different departments co-operating to do work in two different departments—medical school inspectors and officers of the public health department.

The experience of Boston, New York and other cities proves that by systematic inspection a great number of infectious cases are detected so early as to prevent epidemics spreading through schools. It has been objected that the system casts undue responsibilities upon teachers and increases their work. But since the medical inspector attends each school every morning, taking it in his rounds, the teacher can refer any child at once to him, and he immediately relieves the teacher of responsibility. Of course in any scheme the intelligent co-operation of the class teachers will be necessary. Experience proves that parents appreciate the interest taken in their children's health, and frequently send a message by a child who appears to be not quite well.

With this question of medical inspection are closely bound up many problems vexing the public mind with regard to school children, such as the singling out of children suffering from such diseases or deformities as rickets, spinal curvature, tuberculous joints, heart disease, debility, and who are therefore unfit to take part in the ordinary curriculum of physical exercises; the early treatment and isolation of consumptives; the singling out of the underfed, a question causing so much talk with so little result at the present moment, and one which can be solved only when there are kitchens in all schools where the dinners can be cooked by the cookery students and eaten by all the children in the schools. Certain Boards have endeavored to meet the difficulty by appointing trained nurses, or accepting the services of nurses provided by voluntary efforts. These nurses are supposed not only to attend to the minor ailments of the children, but also to detect the first signs of infectious disease. While it is true that the services of trained nurses may often be very valuable, it cannot be admitted that there employment really solves the difficulty; they may be very useful in helping teachers to recognize that a child is out of health, and by carrying out suitable treatment may do much to prevent the spread of, for example, infectious eye diseases. But it is too much to expect them to be able to answer the often very difficult question as to whether a child is sickening for an infectious disorder, or has, after recovery, ceased to be capable of spreading it. A teacher who notices that a child is ill should be able at once to refer it for a medical opinion. This is not the case in this country, where no effective system of medical supervision exists, although the need for it is, as a rule, accepted in principle.

The medical inspector of the school will also superintend the weighing and measuring of the children, and thus be helped to single out children who are not thriving.

As to the value of medical supervision in case of infectious disease the figures in America go to prove that the results are most useful. As has already been pointed out in the series of articles published recently, it is not so much the actual loss of school attendance, but the after-results to the children which make this question so serious.

As to the question of extra expense to the ratepayer, we would point out that, as medical inspection would diminish infectious disease, the expenditure of the local sanitary authority would be lessened; that the system would prevent waste of school accommodation and loss of grants; and that the expenditure need not be great. Countries less rich than ours keep up a large staff of medical inspectors of schools. In Japan there are 8,424, in Germany 676 in 234 towns, in Brussels 52, in Paris 128, in Hungary 80, in Austria 56, in America over 500. Surely we can also afford to take reasonable precautions to secure that the children whom we compulsorily educate in elementary schools shall be turned out as healthy and useful citizens as possible. The best means of thoroughly accomplishing this is by the daily visits of a physician to each school. Numbers of capable young general practitioners would be glad to undertake this duty, and would gain useful experience in the care of children which they often are unable to obtain at present. But the system must be the same throughout the country in order to achieve satisfactory results and to obtain records which are urgently needed but not at present in existence. By this prophylactic policy the physique of the nation would be much benefited, and our present system of "after death the doctor" wiped out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CASE

Here is Something That Will Be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.

William H. Reed.

"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, in fact if I walked my usual gait my breath would get so short I would be compelled to make several stops during my walk.

"Of late my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach, causing me great distress; often, too, I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn.

"I was bothered with severe pains across the small of my back and the least bending or turning would cause me to almost cry out.

"I was induced to try Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief.

"For the last three months I have no recurrence of my former complaints, so that I am bound to say Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

All Druggists sell Anti-Pill. The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured such an extreme case is surely worth trying. 506ly

ANDAMAN ISLAND MARRIAGE.

Chicago Chronicle.

The day was warm for March. The sailor sat in an ice cream saloon eating ice cream and lady cake.

"The queerest marriage I ever seen, miss," he said, "was in the Andaman Islands. But maybe you ain't interested in marriages?"

He laughed, as men always laugh over this joke, and the pretty waitress permitted herself to smile.

"The islanders in them islands," he said, "is dwarfs. Four feet, on the average. Very fierce and ugly.

"If a young islander wants a girl for his wife, he asks her parents for her. They never refuse. They take the girl and hide her in the forest. There the lad must find her before the morning. If he finds her, she is his. If he don't, she ain't.

"Of course, I don't need to tell you that if the girl wants the young feller, she sees to it that he finds her all right.

"And vice versa.

"Here is how the marriage ceremony is performed. The lad climbs up a slim young tree, and the girl climbs up another close to him. Her clothes don't bother her in climbin'—clothes never bother an Andaman Islander. Well, up they go, and as they near the top their weight bends the slim trees over toward each other prettily. The trees bow and bend and courtesy, and finally the lad's head touches the girl's, and from below a shout goes up, for the head-touching has done the business. The ceremony is finished. The young folks' troubles have begun."

HE WAS THE HOST.

William Faversham, although an Englishman, tells this story at the expense of one of his countrymen in London. The latter, a young society man, was attending a West End social function, which was proving extremely boresome to him. Discousolately wandering into the conservatory, he had met a gentleman who, although a stranger, impressed him as being a fellow-sufferer.

"Dispensing with an introduction," said the actor-raconteur, "he frankly delivered his opinion of the evening, and hopefully suggested that they adjourn to the club.

"Well—ah—I would, you know," rejoined the other, "but—ah—I'm the host here, don't you know."

In the World of Labor

THE TRUEST AUTOCRAT.

Oh, sing me a song of the brave and strong,
Of the hands embrowned by toil,
These be the hands of the kings of the land,
These be the lords of the soil.
Though lowly born, yet they hold in scorn
The prince in his gilded state,
Unlettered and rude, their every mood
Is big with the voice of fate.

No sceptre, I ween, in their hands is seen,
No herald proclaims their fame,
Yet the sturdy arms from the upland farms
Have brought to the tyrants shame.
And the son of the soil, though bent with toil,
Is nobler, in his degree,
Than the belted knight, for his is the right
Of a world-wide empiry.

Then sing me a song of the brave and strong,
Of the men who till the fields.
Who bind up the corn in the jocund morn,
That the bounteous harvest yields.
In the grimy room by the roaring loom,
Where the pulleys whirl and spin,
Theirs is the cause that must give us pause,
And these are the men who win.

Who smite at the steel till the echoes reel,
Who delve in the darksome mine,
Who pull at the oar from the treacherous shore,
Theirs is a toil divine.
But these are the hands that hold all lands
In the grip of a deathless force,
And theirs is the might and theirs is the right
Till time shall have run its course.

—George Scott, in the Maritime Farmer.

Painters at Red Wing, Minn., have formed a union.

Of 177,592 organized workers in Austria, 12,063 are women.

Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was six cents.

There are about 800 girl vest-makers in New York, of whom 500 are in the Union.

In Sweden there are 80,000 trade union members, of which number 3,750 are women.

Organized labor in California has planned to organize anti-Japanese leagues in all cities on the Coast.

The Garment Workers' Union will convene in New York City tomorrow, and the Chainmakers' National Union of the United States the same day at York, Pa.

A new agreement of journeymen bakers at Buffalo, N. Y., calls for ten hours' work in daytime and nine at night.

While Germany has 6,500,000 women who earn their own living, Italy, with only one-half the population, has 5,250,000.

Trades unions of Paris, France, held a monster meeting recently and adopted resolutions in favor of an eight-hour day.

Electrotypers in Chicago and Cincinnati have established co-operative plants. Both are in successful operation.

Labor organizations in Austria report receipts of £124,890 and an expenditure of £112,715 for last year.

Following conferences with officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company, 1,800 striking riveters have returned to work in Pittsburg, after having been out seven weeks. It is said that concessions were made from both sides. The riveters recently organized, and now have nearly 1,500 members.

The current issue of the Carpenter, the official magazine of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, states that a total of fourteen local unions has been chartered during the past month.

Eleven trade disputes were reported to the department of labor at Ottawa as in existence during April, as compared with 20 during the same month of 1904, and 9 during March. The number of workpeople involved was 855, as compared with upwards of 2,000 in April last year.

Plumbers' wages at St. Thomas, Ont., have been increased from 25 to 27½ cents per hour. Plumbers at Toronto have received a two-year agreement granting an increase in wages from 43 to 44 cents per hour; and plumbers at Niagara Falls, Ont., have had their wages increased from 25 to 27½ cents an hour.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, has created much surprise amongst labor leaders throughout the country by his declaration that he would not sanction any strike on the closed shop issue. President Mahon says that "the closed shop is absolutely the worst issue that a union can take up if it wants to make a successful fight.

The organization of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers embraces a membership of between 50,000 and 60,000. The total membership in New York reaches over 6,000 and is constantly increasing.

Statistics received by the U. S. state department of labor show that only three foreign countries have as many organized working people as New York state, and in proportion to population New York leads even these. Members of labor unions in Great Britain and Ireland number 1,902,308; in Germany, 1,276,831; in France, 715,576; and in New York, 400,000. The ratio is 1 to each 18 inhabitants in New York, 1 to 22 in Great Britain, 1 to 44 in Germany, and 1 to 53 in France. "It is a significant fact," says the department, "that the hours of labor are short or long in almost the precise ratio of the degree of organization." The department's quarterly bulletin states that "in the last quarter of 1904 the improvement in industrial activity which began in the summer became so pronounced that the percentage of idleness was smaller than in 1903, or even 1902, as shown by the following: Among approximately 100,000 wage-earners in the various industries of the state, only 108 per 1,000 were reported idle at the end of October, 1904, as compared with 117 and 112 in October, 1903 and 1902, respectively; for the close of November in 1902, 1903 and 1904 the respective ratios were 143, 164 and 111; for the end of December, 222, 231, and 196. The improvement was fairly general throughout the various trades and industries with the single exception of building."

The local electrical workers of the telephone company are still locked out, and are appealing for aid to their fellow-unionists to help them in the present struggle. Some of the men, especially those with families, are finding it pretty hard to get employment, and it is hoped their appeal will be liberally responded to. It seems that the local management of the telephone company has nothing to do with either the engaging or discharging of the men, all this being done from Vancouver; and while there the men are well organized and the union recognized by the company, in Victoria exactly opposite conditions maintain. The men here wish the same conditions recognized by the company as are followed in the Mainland city.

Matters have assumed a serious aspect in Nanaimo over the introduction of the eight-hour law from bank to bank, which came into operation on the 1st instant. The Western Fuel Company have notified the men that they must submit to a 10 per cent. reduction or go to work from Protection shaft at their own expense, and as the miners refuse to accept either proposal, the owners notified the men to take their tools out, as the mine would be closed down. In order to avert this, the merchants of the city offered to pay transportation for the men to Protection Island shaft, which the men also refused. So serious have matters become that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America is reported on his way to try to settle the difficulty between the company and the men.

Anti-Japanese leagues are being formed in California, and a strong feeling exists in most Pacific Coast towns as to some action being taken to limit the competition of Mongolian labor, which is having a marked effect on the employment of white people. The San Francisco Chronicle has this to say:

"The movement for Japanese exclusion has the approval of the great body of thoughtful citizens on this coast, and they support it because they know from observation on a small scale in this state that if the Japanese come the Americans will go, and that there is no American citizen or industry which is not endangered by the substitution of Oriental for white labor to any important extent in this country. The question will be pressed to an issue."

The decline in the birth and marriage rates in London which the registrar-general's report reveals is no new thing. The downward movement in the case of marriages has brought us back to the low-water mark of 1894. We are not disposed to grow alarmed at this fact. There is a marriage curve as there is a labor curve, and they are not unconnected. We have no doubt that there will be a recovery in the marriage market in the near future. The decline in illegitimate births from 2.2 per 1,000 to 1.2 in the last thirty years or so, while an important factor in the declining birth rate is a factor for which we ought to be profoundly grateful. It is the more conclusive evidence perhaps of the moral improvement in our people, which, we believe, is observable also in the national drink bill. The disquieting fact in connection with the falling birth rate is that it is the more prosperous districts which are responsible for it. Among the poor the birth rate shows little tendency to decline. It is among the prosperous that the tendency is apparent. Compare, for example, these figures: Southwark, 31 per 1,000; Bermondsey, 32 per 1,000; Hampstead, 16.6 per 1,000; Kensington, 19.3 per 1,000.

Henry Clews has made an estimate of the wealth of the number of millionaires of the United States, in which he places John D. Rockefeller first and Andrew Carnegie second, while D. O. Mills is tenth and James B. Haggin eighteenth. This is the table formulated:

John D. Rockefeller, $500,000,000.
Andrew Carnegie, $115,000,000 given away, leaving $250,000,000.
William Waldorf Astor, chiefly in real estate, $200,000,000.
John Jacob Astor, $175,000,000
Gould family, of which George J. Gould's personal fortune represents $35,000,000—$150,000,000.
Marshall Field, $100,000,000.
Blair Estate, 100,000,000.
W. K. Vanderbilt, 80,000,000.
Russell Sage, $80,000,000.
D. O. Mills, $75,000,000.
William Rockefeller, $75,000,000.
J. P. Morgan, $60,000,000.
James J. Hill, $60,000,000.
Henry H. Rogers, $50,000,000.
Henry Phipps, $45,000,000.
Jacob R. Archibold, $40,000,000.
Henry M. Flagler, $40,000,000.
James B. Haggin, $40,000,000.
James Henry Smith, $35,000,000.
W. H. Tilford, $20,000,000.
James Stillman, $15,000,000.
George F. Baker, $15,000,000.

Mr. Clews admits that his list is by no means complete, but says that it undoubtedly contains the names of the richest men in the country.

Prominent among the big capitalists who are not included are members of the big "Rock Island crowd," the Moore brothers and D. G. Reid and W. B. Leeds; nor does he name Senator W. A. Clark, Henry C. Frick, John W. Gates, Norman B. Ream, the William C. Whitney estate, P. A. B. Widner, the younger Vanderbilts, Mrs. Hetty Green nor any of the other notably rich women of the country.

Boys' Negligee and Flannelette Outing and Tennis Shirts, best English make, 50c each. B. Williams & Co.

The Tyee Copper Co.

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COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES

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CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager

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FIRE PAILS

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James Mitchell, Agent, Victoria and Vancouver B. C.

HACKENSCHMIDT

the wrestler, the undefeated champion of the world, owes all his staying power and immense strength to a liberal supply of natural electricity.

Every man who would be immune from disease or weakness in any shape or form, who would lay up a good stock of health and strength, who would have a sufficent supply of nerve force to do what and as he wanted, should wear one of Dr. MacDonald's Marvelous Electric Belts for some time during each year. Without this electricity the body loses tone, poisons accumulate in your system, constipation, headache, sleeplessness, rheumatism, uric acid disorders, etc., are the result. The body has not sufficient force to expel them.

NATURAL ELECTRICITY

is man's motive power. It is the force which makes life worth living. It is the men with this electricity or nerve force who do things. Men of backbone and strength—men of mental and physical energy—men of vim and go, have a large supply of electricity.

DR. MACDONALD'S ELECTRIC BELT, charged with this natural electricity—the only kind of any use—immediately floods your system with bounding energy and life. It removes the cause, curing all and every disorder resulting from the lack of electricity. It removes the cause of disease, and the effects disappear easily of themselves. We stand behind our statement with our offer of 90 days' free trial to all responsible people.

Write at once, stating your case.

DR. O. J. MacDONALD, 3 BLEURY STREET, Montreal, Que

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, BULBS

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NOTICE OUR GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

The best nursery stock at reasonable prices is our motto. Our trees are free from insect pests and diseases. We retail at wholesale prices.

If you expect to plant a large orchard or only a few trees and plants, it will pay you to send us a list of your wants for special prices. When you buy of us you get strong, vigorous, hardy trees, true to name, at the lowest possible prices.

To introduce our superior stock to many new customers, we make the following remarkable bargain offer. Order now before the trees are all sold. We will hold stock until you desire shipment made, or will send at once, whichever you prefer.

Offer No. 1.—For one dollar and twenty-five cents we will send the trees and plants named below:

10 peach trees, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new varieties: Carmen, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, New Prolific and Greensboro, all hardy and prolific, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, buyer's selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Climax plum, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year. 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 12 Dunlap strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. Remember, for one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

Offer No. 2—For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs from our wonderful collection, embracing every color and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Bulbs equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer of one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs of this rare collection for twenty-five cents. Order now before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladioli, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

Offer No. 3—All the above varieties are the very best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it so liberal that all will try them and thus advertise our low prices and superior stock, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, absolutely free, two fine two-year-old Campbell's early grapevines. Campbell's early is the largest, hardiest, most productive, and best quality of all early grapes. For home use or market, Campbell's early is the best of all. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grapevines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL.

For two dollars we will send 1,100 first class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong, first class plants, good as can be grown anywhere and the varieties are the best.

500 Senator Dunlap, unequalled for a general purpose berry; 500 Babauch, immense in size and yield; 100 General De Wet, best and new late variety, very valuable. Or, if you prefer other varieties, you may select 1,100 plants from the following list: Haveland, Jessie Warfield, Glen Mary, Clyde, Gandy, Sample, Brandywine, Crescent, Sharpless, Mitchell's Early, Beederwood, Lovett, Marshall, Gladstone, Wm. Belt, and McKinley.

If a smaller number is preferred, we will send for one dollar 500 plants, our selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 General De Wet plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER.

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from the list given below. These vines are extra select, two-year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are Concord, Moores Early, Warden, Moores Diamond, Delaware, Ives Seedling, Catalpa, Salem, Lindley, Niagara, Champion and Elvira and Vergennes. Why do without a good supply of grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices?

SPECIAL POEONY OFFER.

In our new Victorian Poeony we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse bloomer and as hardy as any forest tree. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other poeonies.

The color is a beautiful pure white with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all poeonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardy anywhere, a never failing bloomer, immense blooms of unrivalled beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Poeony.

Variegated poeonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to $1.50 each, but, having a good supply, we make a special price of 35 cents, all charges prepaid. Four poeonies for one dollar, as follows: One each red, pink, white and one Variegated Victoria Poeony.

Rare Offer—For one dollar we will send, prepaid, ten Fine Hardy Roses. Best varieties, finest colors, extra fine plants. Every plant a hardy, vigorous grower and continual bloomer.

Money may be sent by post office or express money orders, registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. Note.—All prices are given in U. S. Money.

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

The Heavens In June

By Prof. Eric Doolittle, Astronomer University of Pennsylvania

In the early evenings of June there is but a single planet visible in the entire heavens. Venus, Uranus and Mercury have long since sunk from view in the west and Neptune with the last vestige of the brilliant winter constellations has, during the last few days of May, slowly followed them. There remains only the bright, reddish, planet Mars, which for months has been climbing up a little higher in the sky each night, until now it shines out so brightly in the southeastern sky that it cannot fail to arrest the attention, even of the most casual observer.

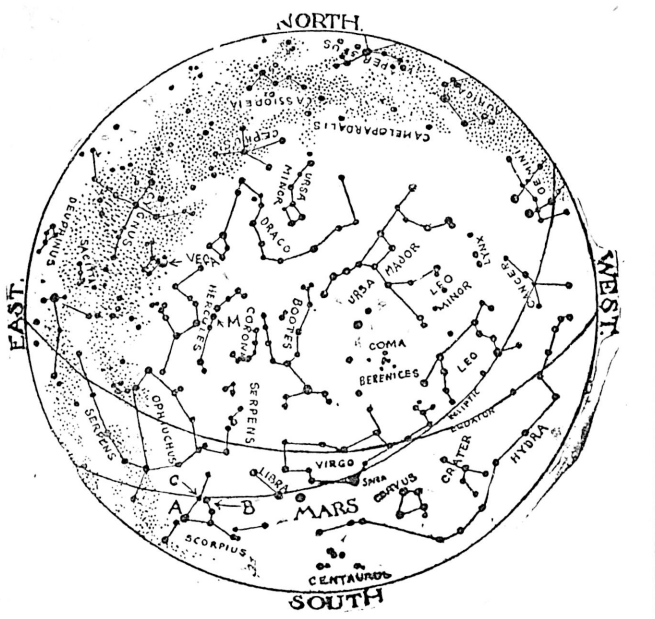

Fig. 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m. June 1.

The June Constellations.

The Great Bear, or Dipper, is now almost directly overhead, closely followed by the Hunter, who with upraised arm is driving the bear before him. Just east of the Hunter is the beautiful Northern Crown, while beyond this in the northeast is the large group known as Hercules, which is remarkable because it contains the most wonderful star cluster ever visible to us. For the first time since last summer, the magnificant blue star Vega, the arc light of the northern sky, is again appearing in the early evening. It is now rather low down in the northeast, but in a few months it will be the Milky Way which during the winter arched the whole heavens and which last month had sunk so low down that it lay right along the ground in the west, has now disappeared from view, but the other half, bearing the beautiful constellations of the Harp, the Swan, and the Eagle, is slowly rising in the east to take its place.

Almost due south, the observer will at once be struck by an immense cloud of stars, thickly filling up the whole sky between Libra and the Milky Way. This has been appropriately named the Scorpion, for the figure on the sky bears a much closer resemblance to the animal by which it is represented than do most of the constellations. The group formerly included the stars of Libra, also the two brightest stars of Libra marking the ends of the claws. It was then the largest sign of the zodiac.

Mythologically the Scorpion was the slayer of the giant Orion; at the instant when the Scorpion begins to rise above the ground in the east, Orion, in fear of the Scorpion, begins to disappear in the west. This is alluded to in the Faerie Queen:

"And now in ocean deep
Orion flying fast from hissing snake
His flaring head does hasten for to steep."

The brilliant star at A, figure 1, is Antares, the name meaning a Rival of Mars, in allusion to its fiery red color. In a moderately large telescope. Antares is seen to be accompanied by a beautiful little companion of an emerald green color. It is very remarkable that during the past sixty years the two stars have remained relatively fixed; that is that there is not the slightest indication that the small star is revolving about the large one, though they are drifting through space together and are certainly physically connected.

In 1895 it was discovered that Antares is surrounded by an immense cloud of nebulous matter but what the connection between the star and this cloud is, in other words what is going on in and around this immense sun, is wholly unknown.

The contrast in color between the red Antares and the deep blue Vega is very striking. A few years ago it was believed that the red stars were very old suns, just on the point of forming a crust and becoming invisible to us, while the blue stars were supposed to be far younger and better. At present many astronomers hold just the opposite view. Although it is known that the red stars are at a lower temperature than the blue ones and that they are surrounded by a more extensive envelope of gases, it is not certainly known whether they are now growing hotter or growing cooler, nor have we any certain knowledge about the relative ages of the stars.

The star at B, figure 1, is a noted triple, while just to the east of this, at C, there is a remarkable quadruple star which, like Antares, is closely enveloped by a giant nebulous cloud. Half way from A to B there is a cluster which is a beautiful object in a large telescope. Near this cluster is one of the singular vacant places or holes in the sky in which there are only a few stars and those very faint ones. Sir William Herschel thought that the forming of the cluster had in some way exhausted the stars from this vicinity.

The Cluster in Hercules.

Just above the Scorpion may be traced out the large giant group known as Ophiuchus, or the Serpent-holder. North of which and to the east of the Crown is the great constellation Hercules. At the point marked M of this constellation is a star cluster so bright that it is even visible to the unaided eye. There are here thousands of stars packed closely together and connected with one another by streams of nebulous matter. How far this immense aggregation is away from us we have no means of knowing, nor do we know its size. An estimate has been made that the distance through the cluster is 558 thousand million miles. This is very uncertain, but the distance is likely to be larger than this rather than smaller.

Change of the Pole Star.

The star Vega, just east of Hercules, is of interest, not only because of its wonderful brilliance, but also because in the course of some 12,000 years it will become the Pole Star. The inhabitants of the earth at that far distant time will have no need to locate their Polaris by pointers as we do now: their North Star will be the most brilliant star of the whole northern sky.

Figure 2 shows how the North Pole of the sky moves among the stars. This North Pole is simply the point in which the axis of the earth if produced indefinitely far in a straight line would pierce the celestial sphere. At present this is a point near Polaris, but it is slowly moving around the circle in the direction shown by the arrows. Some 4,000 years ago, the star at A was the Pole Star, and in the course of 12,000 years, when the North Pole shall have moved around the circle to V, then Vega will be the Pole Star. It is of much interest to note that of the nine pyramids still standing at Gizeh, six have entrances passages in them pointed like a cannon to the position of the star A when this was the Pole Star. Even if it were not otherwise known that the Great Pyramid, for example, was erected in the year 2,123 B. C., it could have been told that the passage must have been constructed at about this time, for only at a time 4,000 years ago was this star near the North Pole of the heavens.

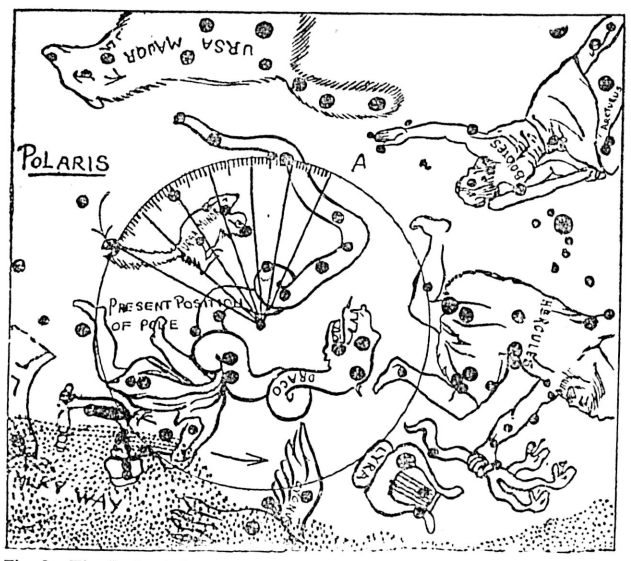

Fig. 2. The Path of the North Pole of the Heavens Among the Stars.

The Tenth Satellite of Saturn.

On April 29 of this year the announcement was telegraphed from Harvard Observatory of the discovery of a tenth moon to Saturn. Th eposition of this new body is shown in figure 3, where the planet with its rings and the seven inner satellites are drawn to a scale. Saturn itself is an immense, hot, probably gaseous globe 71,000 miles through and encircled by the system of rings which are themselves nothing but an immense swarm of minute satellites. By far the largest of the moons is the sixth moon, Titan, which is about 3,500 miles in diameter; this body revolves about Saturn in 14 days. The moon beyond Titan, named Hyperion, is 500 miles through and revolves about the planet in 21 days, 6 hours and 39 minutes. The new moon is just inside of Hyperion, its period being 21 days. It is very minute, possibly not more than 100 miles through, and if visible at all except photographically can only be seen in the very largest telescopes.

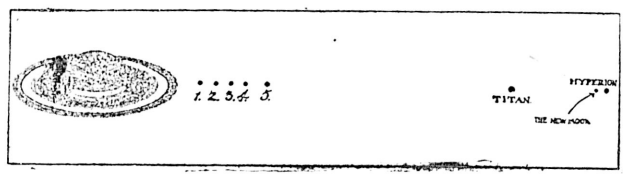

Fig. 3. Saturn With It's Rings and Seven Inner Moons, Showing the Position of the New Moon Discovered April 29, 1905.

The Planet Mars.

The position of Mars is shown on figure 1. Though now well up in the sky in the early evening, it is rapidly drawing away from the earth. On the 16th of last month it was 49 millions of miles away, while by the 16th of June its distance will have increased to 57 millions of miles. Nevertheless it is still excellently situated for observation; the larger markings and the polar cap are very clearly visible in a moderately large telescope.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

A PRETTY LITTLE STORY.

Illustrating a Happy Phase of Human Nature.

Stella Geo. Stern in June St. Nicholas.

Alice and Bertha played in the same garden, because they were little sisters.

They were always playing in the garden, and everybody who passed by would say, "Hello, Alice!" and "Hello, Bertha!" and the little sisters would run to the fence and say: "Good morning! Good morning!"

But one day a very sad thing happened. Alice and Bertha had a quarrel.

Alice wanted to play that her house was under the pink rose bush by the fountain. But Bertha wanted to play that her house was under the pink rose bush by the fountain. So Alice said that she wouldn't play at all. And Bertha said neither would she. They each walked around the garden alone. It was sad.

They thought the sun did not seem bright, and they thought the flowers were not pretty, and they did not like the little fountain, and they were very miserable and did not know what to do.

So Alice walked back to see what Bertha was doing. And what do you suppose that was?

Why, Bertha was walking back to see what Alice was doing.

Just then a little bird flew down and took a bath in the fountain. He splashed and splashed and splashed. Alice clapped her hands and laughed. And Bertha did too.

Alice and Bertha looked at each other and kept right on laughing and laughing.

"You may have your house by the pink rose bush, Bertha," said Alice.

"Oh, no! You have yours there," said Bertha.

"I tell you what," Alice said. "We will have our house there together."

The dreadful quarrel was over at last, and the two little sisters were happy again.

The Balance of Births and Deaths

Race suicide has evidently no terrors for the editor of American Medicine. In a leading editorial (April 29) he declares his belief in an automatic connection between the birth-rate and the death-rate, by which, when the latter is decreased, the former also drops, to maintain the population at a level. This, he asserts, is what is going on at present. He writes:

"The diminishing birth-rate is a topic of unending interest in current literature. It is a phenomenon as old as the human race, but because it has just been widely noticed it has given rise to needless alarm. Even physicians have failed to notice that all such natural laws are wholly beyond man's control, and many writers seem to think that by our voluntary efforts we can change a process which has been going on ever since the time when every woman was annually fruitful. It is an invariable law that the lower the civilization the greater the birth-rate. In no other way could the savage races survive under their tremendous death-rates. Those families which were too small have simply perished, and the families which carried on the race have been those large enough to have some survivors to marry. Among lower organisms, where the death-rate is prodigious, survival could only result from an equally prodigious birth-rate as with certain fishes. It is the same law of natural selection as with primitive man, who was so markedly different from modern man.

"Birth-rates are remarkably sensitive to changes in death-rates. Reproduction is such a drain upon the organism that, by the law of economy, the surviving lines are those which produce the minimum possible, even though that minimum may be a greater number. Hence, when death-rates diminish, the fittest for survival are those with the lesser number, and not those which have wasted their substance by useless production. Man has survived through the action of this law, and his birth-rate has invariably diminished with the diminishing death-rate of an increasing civilization. If too many are born in one family they may not be as strong nor as well started in life as the offspring of the smaller families, and extinction follows in time. If too few are born, the ordinary accidents of life will end the line. In the case of man, as well as every other species, natural forces are more concerned with the welfare of the species and not of the individual.

"The proper size of family for ultimate survival cannot possibly be determined, because the future environment will probably be so different from the present. The population of some centuries hence will be descended from the present families of the fittest size, and it is no more possible for man to change the matter than it is for him to change his complexion. He must be adjusted to his environment or perish. So we need not worry over it in the least—for nature will mind her own business, as she always does. The lay press has had its sensation over the matter, and its readers have been duly thrilled at the idea of a manless earth; but they can now sleep peacefully, knowing that the future race will be amply provided for by a diminished birth-rate, which is the best for nature's purposes. In the meantime they can console themselves with the thought that, as a rule, the men who have made the world's history have not left descendants, and the few who have left a posterity have probably regretted it ever since. The ancestors of the future great men are now in the great normal healthy class of average men with the proper-sized families. They will keep every part of the world filled with as many men as can find subsistence, just as they always have done. The upper classes tend to disappear, and their small birth-rate is of no special significance."

THE DIPLODOCUS CARNEGII.

The Times.

At the Natural History Museum, Mr. Andrew Carnegie formally handed over to the trustees of the British Museum a complete reproduction of the skeleton of the very remarkable Dinosurian reptile named Diplodocus carnegii — the largest four-footed animal which is completely known—which has been prepared by Mr. Carnegie's orders and erected in the Reptile Gallery of the Museum.

Mr. Carnegie, in asking the trustees of the British Museum to accept the specimen, said that they owed it to one of their former trustees, His Majesty the King, who, although no longer of their Board, retained his interest in their work unimpaired. The King when at Skibo expressed the hope that the Diplodocus might some day be seen in this country. It was a source of much gratification that they across the Atlantic, who owed so much to the British Museum, should be enabled thus to evince their gratitude by adding another to its innumerable attractions. It was Dr. Holland that they owed the discovery of the Diplodocus.

Lord Avebury, who accepted the gift on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, thanked Mr. Carnegie for the interesting and gigantic reproduction of the Diplodocus which at the wise suggestion of the King, who took so lively an interest in the Museum, he had been good enough to present them. It was three years ago His Majesty expressed to Mr. Carnegie a wish that the huge creature might be represented in the British Museum. Lord Avebury remarked that the name Diplodocus would not till a few years ago have conveyed much to most of our countrymen, but the sight of the skeleton would not fail to impress it on them. It was 84 feet in length — the most collossal quadruped which had yet been discovered— and it was not likely that any much larger existed. The size of an animal did not indeed, necessarily add much to the interest, for some of the smallest creatures were most important and instructive. Size, however, appealed to the imagination, and he did not doubt that this specimen would excite wonder and admiration of all who saw it. The creature was remarkable in many ways, but what was perhaps most striking, next to the size of the body, was the relative smallness of the head. The creature had more nervous matter in its hips than in its head, which would seem to indicate that its movements must have been to a considerable extent "reflex." In this colossal reproduction, of course of the natural size, every piece represented an actual bone, nothing had been left to mere scientific judgment, except, he believed—in one or two parts—the collocation of some of the parts. It was not often that remains so perfect were discovered. The Diplodocus flourished in the Jurassic period, and a faint idea of its antiquity was given them by the statement that the skeleton once had 15,000 feet of marine deposits over it, which has since been denuded and washed away. In fact, it was certainly several million years old.

Dr. J. W. Holland addressed the gathering, and said that the Diplodocus lived in the midst of tropical surroundings, and when engaged in digging it up they found near it the petrified stump of a palm tree. It probably lived on the soft, succulent vegetation of the shores and marshes which it haunted. The teeth told the story. These huge beasts were simply intended to convert vegetable fibre into flesh, upon which the carnivorous dinosaurs of the time fed. On the top of the right tibia they would find the marks of teeth, showing where the bone was crunched and gnawed by a carnivorous dinosaur, and at that very spot they found the fossil tooth of one of these creatures, which had been broken off while it was engaged in feeding upon the carcas of the dead Diplodocus. In conclusion, he remarked that it had been of the greatest benefit to him to have the opportunity here to consult with learned men as to the anatomy of this animal, and to find that the accuracy of their researches was in many ways confirmed by the study of the material in the British Museum.

Sir Archibald Geikie also spoke, and the proceedings afterwards terminated.

RUSSIA'S EMPEROR A BUSY MAN.

Herbert J. Hagerman in June Century.

There is nowadays not a great deal of gaiety at the Russian court. The Emperor is a very busy many; he probably has more to do, even in time of peace, than any other man in the world. Combine the responsibility of the President, the Cabinet, Congress, the Governors of States, State Legislatures, and mayors of the principal cities in the United States, and you will begin to form an idea of the load on the shoulders of Nicholas II. There is no finality below him, except as he permits it; and the mass of details that actually reaches him is astonishing. If President Roosevelt had to grant permits to operate mills in Texas, erect buildings in New York, or form mining companies in California, before any such operations could be begun, even his giant energy would be taxed. Yet, incredible as it may seem, the Emperor of Russia examines into myriads of similar minutiae, besides attending to the great affairs of state.

Consumptives who take the Arctic treatment are said to get not only new lungs, but Northern Lights.—Toronto Star.

The Air We Breathe

in home, office, store, factory—or in church—should be AS PURE AS IT IS FREE. "Walls to be healthy must breathe." Wall-paper and kalsomine obstruct wall respiration. CHURCH'S COLD WATER

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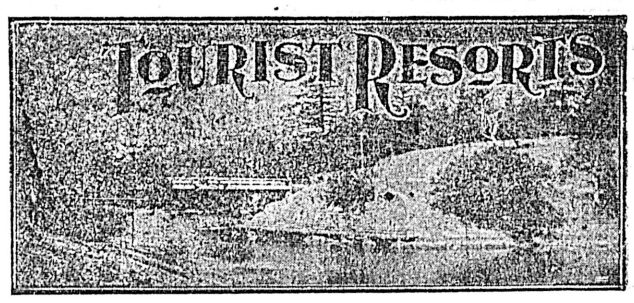

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C. Q. BOWN, - - Manager

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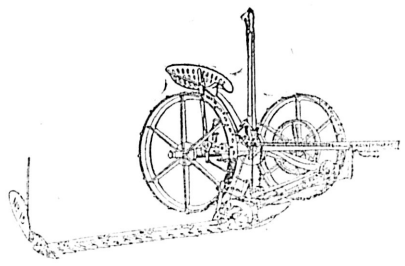
J. R. DOWNES, Prop.

Mowers & Rakes



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Have you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble? If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposit in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

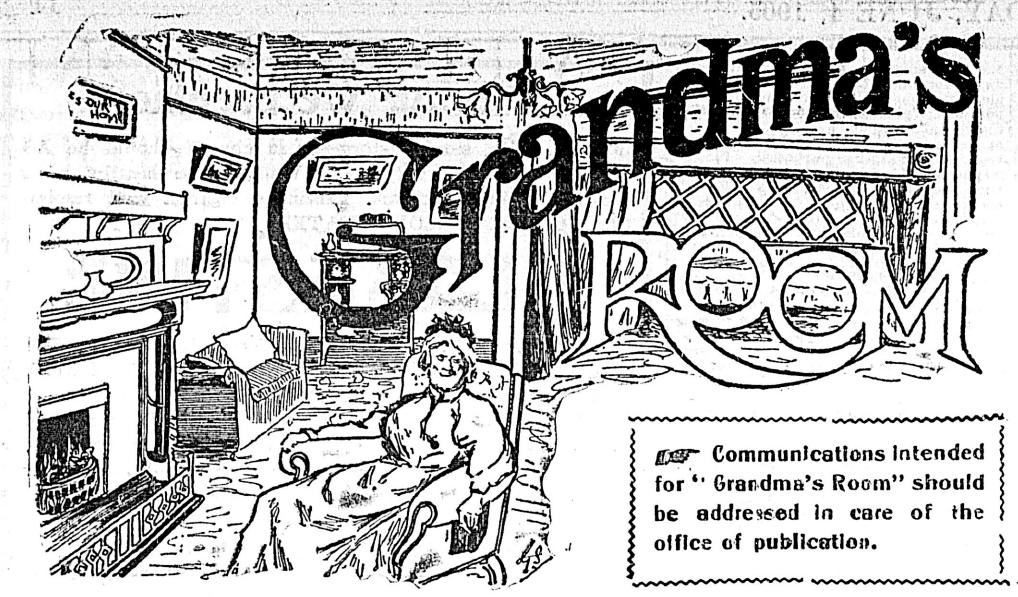
WHOLESALE—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

The Dutch and Transvaal Constitution

From London Times.

General Botha and the other late leaders of the Boers in the war, who have constituted themselves the irresponsible heads of the political confederacy known as Het Volk, or the "People's Union," have issued a translation of the new constitution of the Transvaal, together with a commentary thereon, which they propose to submit to the approaching congress of the whole organization. The document is probably not intended for them alone. Steadfast in the traditions of Mr. Kruger and his school, its authors have never concealed their hopes that, whenever a Liberal government came into office in this country, it would hasten to undermine the fabric of British rule in South Africa by once more "trusting the Dutch" with indiscriminate generosity. The decision of the opposition to indulge in hostile criticism of some of the principal provisions of the letters patent, and the grounds on which they base their objections to the new constitution, cannot but confirm the Boer chiefs in their most mischievous belief. Gen. Botha and his friends doubtless trust that the more thorough-going condemnation of the scheme which they have published will be accepted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his supporters as instructions on which to frame their indictment of the government. There are, of course, hare-brained sentimentalists sitting upon the opposition benches who will not scruple to use the weapons which the "slim" leaders of the Boers thrust into their hands to assail the ministry. They are reckless of what mischiefs they may do as long as they can make what they regard as a showy and effective assault upon their opponents. To these men General Botha's envenomed denunciation of the whole scheme of the letters patent will naturally be welcome. We doubt whether it will be equally welcome to the more thoughtful members of the front opposition bench. We trust that politicians like Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane have too clear an insight into the broad issues of South African politics and too ample an acquaintance with the facts which dominate them, not to understand the tendencies which underlie General Botha's manifesto and the designs which it scarcely deigns to veil. They must reflect that when they come into office, it is upon them that the responsibility for the peace of South Africa will rest, and they know that the nation which has lavished its blood and treasure to establish that peace on a sure foundation for ever, will require its rulers, irrespective of party, to preserve that foundation intact. Nothing, they are well aware, would condemn the Liberal party so irretrievably in the eyes of the country as a repetition of their old blunders in the fields of foreign or colonial policy. Such a failure would convince the democracy that they were unteachable, and that for the future it must look for the defence of its imperial interests to the Unionists alone. A challeng tsuch as General Botha's cannot, therefore, be agreeable to them. Happily for them, its uncompromising character and its acridity of tone make a disavowal of its demands and a repudiation of its spirit comparatively easy for all who are not prepared to enable the Boers to undo by the ballot what we have accomplished by three years of desperate and exhausting war.

General Botha is dissatisfied because the Legislature is not to have the power of the purse, and because the members of the government are to have seats in it. Those provisions are, of course, indispensable, if the predominant party in that assemblage is not to be at once supreme master in the state, and the Imperial government has most rightly determined that it shall not be master. The control of the constabulary is another power which the head committee of Het Volk would very much like to have a prospect of securing. No doubt, but we have no intention of entrusting Mr. Kruger's late advisers and soldiers with that control until we have had some further experience of their real purposes and aims. The Boer leader, quite consistently with the spirit of the oligarchy in which he was bred, is not content with simple equality between English and Dutch. He holds it a wrong that the rural Boers are not entrusted with greater voting power than the British workingmen of the great mining and industrial centres. At the same time he deplores the fact that the white inhabitants are not to be free to mete out to natives and to Asiatics the treatment they chose. There is, in fact, hardly an important point in the new constitution at which the formidable organization got up by General Botha and his handful of associates is not invited to cavil. Most of them will doubtless obey the word of command with their customary docility, and the resulting product will be represented to the world, and particularly to the opposition at Westminster, as the unsophisticated embodiment of Boer opinion. We question whether, with any but a few extremists, it will have the expected effect. It has the great fault of being overdone. The colors are too crude and the temper too bitter to appeal to British statesmen of any school, whatever impression they may make upon the rural Boer farmers.



☞ Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Little Lectures.

To Girls—"Am I going to marry? I do not want to have to earn my own living."

This question has been asked me so repeatedly in the little notes accompanying the "prints" for delineations, that it somehow has left a little ache in my heart for the mistaken views of the poor girlies, for the degraded refuge they would make of marriage, for the poor husbands who hope for love and sympathy, and helpmates perhaps, and for the rude awakening which awaits the girl who seeks, by selling herself, to avoid care and labor. Yes, selling herself! For the girl who marries to obtain support, and for no other reason of love and willingness to sacrifice, if need be, for love's sweet sake, as truly sells herself as her other unfortunate sister has been persuaded to do.

Again, the girl who is worth marrying does not marry into idleness, nor care free support, no matter what the length of her husband's bank account. In the family of the average man, and in the workingman's or tradesman's household, the wife's labor is the longest in hours, the most wearing in multitudinous duties, and, when the little ones are also there, is unending, by night or day. The wife must work, and she must deny herself; she must suffer and still think of and care for others; she must keep the house and tend the ill, while others take the holidays. She must save the dimes and finance the income, and meekly ask if she may have 25 cents for the plate on Sunday. She must work to build up the home, sacrifice to pay for the property; and for her toil of years, for her hours of watching over others, for her sacrifices, for her own wishes, dreams and hopes trampled under the feet of circumstances, she has her board and lodging, and, in many cases, the least possible clothing, for her pay.

A good wife, one most in demand because of the requirements of a new country, or of the competition and struggle for existence amongst the mass of humanity, should and must embrace these qualities. She must be a good housekeeper, a good laundress, and particular about the scrubbing. She must be able to make her own and the boys' clothing (her husband draws the line at home-made clothing for himself, thank heaven!); she must cook, mend, tie up wounds, be a good nurse, both in cases of illness and for children. She must be able to "make over," turning an old garment into a new one. She must be a financier and able to plan the work of one dollar to equal that of two. Must make bread, jam, pickles and butter, do the milking, and make at least $100 out of the poultry, to be used towards the family expenses. Once every two years at least she must go into the Garden of Gethsemane and down into the Valley of Death, and, if she can, return with another little one to brighten the home. She must be patient, sweet-tempered, smiling and affectionate; able to waken eight or nine times to attend little ones, yet be fresh and bright the next day, and up the first in the house, to set the home machinery in motion. She must be able to tie John's necktie, find his collar-button, "lay out his clothes," tell him where the hammer is, and cultivate religion for the two. She must be a guide and teacher for the little souls entrusted to her care, and an example that they may safely follow. And here I must end her duties, for here they are only begun. The tears, the prayers, the anxious cares these little ones bring to us mothers, only mothers and God can know; and I need not try to tell you, because I could not. Will you undertake them all—these wifely duties—just to escape self-support? With strong, sincere love they are pleasant duties, whose difficulties are not remembered; but without love, God pity the woman who faces them!

Delineations.

"Little Mike"—Strong will-power, not guided by reason. Careful in detail work, and worries over trifles. Health not very good. Tendency towards injurious indulgences, which his strong will-power should be directed against. Marries twice, and happily.

"Magpie"—You are guided by intuition, and it is unfailing. Your talent is for occultism. You are strongly clairvoyant, and your impressions are wonderfully correct. Your ambitions are high, and will be realized to a certain extent, though they are interfered with. You marry twice. You are very affectionate. Are orderly and exact in your work.

"Wayelbaum"—Has considerable ambition, much of which will be realized. Has considerable love of order, yet is not very particular about the little things. Has strong will, governed by reason, and is yet a little inclined to talk and plan more than she carries out. Is affectionate, but fond of flirtations. Has more than one subject-matter in her mind. Can talk or work in various lines, and is generous and good company. There is a trait of meanness in this disposition, which the mind and will in this girl are quite capable of conquering. The print does not take in the marriage lines, but from signs I see I mistrust there are two.

"Bill's Boy"—Will be straightforward, but not quite as broad-minded as he should be, being rather given to jealousy. In love he will be selfish, demanding more than he is ready to give. He has talent, and will be left free to cultivate it if his health will permit. Health will break about or just before middle life, unless, knowing this, you take measures to prevent. Has good will-power, governed by reason; but he is not adaptable to the opinions of others, nor is he easily led, though by no means mean or stubborn. He simply needs managing. Will marry twice.

"Tom C. Q. R."—Is emotional and nervous, through superabundance of animal vitality. Is selfish in love; marries once. Not self-reliant or energetic. Talks, but does little. Serious illness, result of excess in some way. No worries or cares. Easily led.

"Simmie"—Affectionate, talented (musical). Health not strong; many illnesses in childhood, better just now, but will lose good health later unless very careful. Independent, stubborn, yet very pleasant if this trait is not in evidence. Marries twice. Orderly, but skips details. A little diffident.

"Humanitarian"—You are talented, but I cannot judge from the print the particular line; whatever it is, it will, through your own efforts and work, bring you success, wealth and name. You are not strong; your vitality is weak, and your head troubles you. You will marry, or try to marry, twice; one marriage will meet with opposition. Your life will be spent in calm, quiet, sincere happiness, not demonstrative, but not the less real. You have strong reasoning ability, with good balancing will-power. Are broad-minded, and have a touch of imagination and a gift of language. Aptitude for medical science.

"Christie Mac"—Your letter came, but no print. You must have omitted it, or neglected to send one.

"F. W. N."—Has talent for mechanics; would probably make a successful engineer or machinist. Is too easily led for his own good. Mental ability good, but will-power weak. Marries once.

"Uida"—Close and secretive regarding personal affairs. Self-reliant, and fond of chance or speculation. Some natural curiosity, and a love of nature. Strong mentality, will and reasoning power. Success through talent. One happy marriage; three marriages in all; not very deep in affections; animal nature stronger than the mental.

"Foxy F."—Would make a good actor; free, open-hearted, generous and very independent in action. Careful and orderly, and not wasteful of means. Selfish in love, and marries once. Ambitions realized, and a higher position than that bestowed at birth. Broad-minded. Dies far from home.

"Candida"—Emotional, artistic, talented; a good musician or actress. Not very ambitious. Born to be lucky. Great good fortune. Rise in life. Close in money, and independent in action. Wilful and stubborn. Mentality good, but does not predominate. Marries twice, and divorces once.

"Minnehaha"—Superior mental ability; bright, with good reasoning and will-power. Much self-respect. Broad-minded. Has talent of artistic type, which should bring success. Marries once. Generous and good company. Orderly, and particular in all works undertaken. Depends much on chance.

"Growler"—Thinks a little too much of himself and his own gratifications. Marries twice. Has natural talents, but probably has let them go to waste through lack of self-reliance and reasoning power. Is broad-minded and generous in many ways. Has perhaps too much imagination. Likes lots of company, of a jolly sort, and is liable to act on impulse. As a business man, no doubt a success, but will stand watching by the one who is trying to do business with him.

"Courts"—Does things in an orderly way. Can turn his hand to various works. Has no cares or worries. Is easy-going, easily led, and can be what circumstance demands—somewhat superior, or very brutal. Depends upon impulse.

Grandma's Callers.

"John Lehman"—I am only 17 years old and have consumption. The doctor says I may outgrow it if I could get into a new climate. I cannot afford to go where I cannot pay my way. I thought you might be able to tell me some good place where I could work my board.

Answer—I can tell you, but you will perhaps not believe me; and yet, if you only would, you may perhaps grow strong and well. The place is right at home, eat fruits, whole wheat bread and rare beef, oysters, fish and so forth (not salt fish). Use no tobacco, and no alcoholic drinks beside the rum and new milk night and morning. Milk the cows yourself (John is a country lad), and take this rum and milk warm, as the milk comes from the cow. The cause of consumption, or the "great white plague," is coddling, fire, close rooms, and foul air breathed over and over. Give these the go-by, and even though far advanced, your consumption will be checked and your strength will return.

"Round Shoulders"—Please give me an exercise whereby I may overcome these stoop shoulders. I have been wearing a brace, but it hurts me so that the cure is worse than the original trouble.

Answer—First practice the deep-breathing exercise I have given in these columns before. Rest a few moments, then take this exercise, especially prepared for the strengthening and straightening of the back and shoulders: First position—The heels should be in line and close together, the knees held well back and the toes turned out at an angle of about 60 degrees. Let the body be straight and inclined forward, so that your weight falls on the arch of the instep, supported by the toes, and only lightly on the heels. The arms should hang tensely from the shoulders. The hips should be a little drawn back, the chest advanced, the shoulders square, the head erect, the chin slightly drawn in, and the eyes straight to the front. Try to raise your chest without moving your shoulders. Put your chest forward; keep your shoulders down and your chin in. Take a deep breath, full and long; slowly exhale it by blowing softly and regularly, as if extinguishing a candle. Repeat ten to twelve times. Repeat this exercise often, in the fresh air always, and you will soon be the possessor of a straight and beautiful back. This exercise is particularly recommended for girls in schools or offices, or in any employment where close air and a bent position is the rule of life.

"Doubtful"—I live far from the town, or the railroad even, and we cannot get ice. I've been told that there is a way to freeze ice-cream without ice; I doubt it, but do you know of any such thing? I'd be so glad if we could freeze cream these warm days.

Answer—I give you a method such as you ask for. I've not tried it myself, so can only give it for what it professes to be, though I've been planning every day to make use of it, but time forbids. You must purchase, at the druggist's, common sal ammoniac, well pulverized, one part; saltpetre, two parts. Mix well together. Keep this in one close jar. In another, keep common soda, well pulverized. To use, take equal quantities of these preparations and put them in the freezer, with the proper quantity of water to nearly cover the dish or pail in which the cream is to be frozen. Cover both freezer and pail of cream, and the work will soon be done. Now, in this formula the originator does not tell us what proportion of powders to a certain quantity of water is required, nor what he means by common soda; but I think the average chemist could help us. I had meant to exper m nt, so that I might be more explicit, but a little trying will soon tell us how to use this handy method.

In freezing with ice and salt, add a few tablespoonsful of common washing ammonia, if you wish to hasten matters, and take the freezer near the kitchen fire to hasten evaporation, and so, in turn, the freezing.

"Growler"—My stomach troubles me greatly, and I do not sleep well. Please give me some simple home remedy, such as old women pass on to one another. I have found them the best cures.

Answer—Thanks for the implied compliment, "Growler," and try this. It is said to be fine for the stomach, the nerves and the sleeplessness. Take celery; steep leaves, stalks and all; make a good strong "tea," add a little salt to take off the insipid taste. Take a cupful before each meal—ten minutes before, if you can—and take it hot, but take it any way if this is not possible.

"Lunch Pail Slave"—Please send me some help in the line of cheap cakes for school children's pails—some where butter is sparingly used. I've got eggs, but I have to save on butter, and cakes tax me terribly, yet the children want them.

Answer—Here is one which is really good, and calls for no butter at all: White of 1 egg, yolks of 2; 2 cups white sugar; whip to cream; add 1 cup of water; stir well; sift into this 3 cups flour and 3 teaspoonsful of baking powder; flavor to suit. Bake in layers. Fill with frosting, jam or any preferred filling. Brown sugar, boiled till it "strings," then whipped till cool, makes a favorite filling and frosting for children. Spread it very thin, using a little more water in mixing, and bake in dripping-pan; trim the edges with a sharp knife, spread with jam, and roll. Graham or "bran" cookies are much liked by some children, and are very wholesome: Three cups of bran to 1 cup of fine flour; heaping tablespoonful of lard, salt, spices to taste, 1½ cups brown sugar, all rubbed together; 3 teaspoonsful baking power. Mix with milk or cold water till of consistency to roll. Cut like "biscuit," about ¾-inch thick, and bake. Fruit improves them and makes variety.

Oatmeal Cookies—Four cups rolled oats, 1 cup white flour, 1 cup of drippings and lard mixed, ¾ cup brown or white sugar. Mix like pie-crust; then add, little by little, cold water to make dough to roll. Roll thin and bake in quick oven.

Notes From Friends.

Hives are the result of indigestion. Avoid fish and pastry, and rub a little castor oil on the ridges to relieve the itching. To cure, drink cream of tartar water, or take a course of sulphur, cream of tartar, and molasses.

Lemons are as necessary as soap. Nothing bleaches the skin and hands like a little lemon juice diluted with water, used at night, and it softens the complexion. The finest of manicure acids is a teaspoonful of lemon-juice in a teacupful of warm water. It removes all stains from the nails and fingers.

Keep the cold cream jar closed. If by any chance dust or dirt have gotten into the cream, do not use it. The purpose of cold cream is to remove impurities from the skin, and unless pure is harmful.

To develop the neck and arms, use cocoa butter plentifully, rubbing into the flesh with a rotary motion. The butter is recommended for its cheapness and its purity, and it will not promote a growth of hair.

In Woman's Domain

Fancies and Fashions.

The latest fad now in fancy work is the revival of the embroidery of our grandmothers now dignified by the name of "Broiderie Anglaise." The modus operandi is simple in the extreme and the effect gained with a few stitches charming. The pattern is drawn or stamped on the desired material, be it cotton or silk, the outline then run round with a thread and cut out, then either whipped over or buttonholed round the edge of the design. I have just seen a blouse in the above work, the whole of the front embroidered in wheat ears and poppies on a white Japanese grass cloth. This with cuffs and collars to match, completed a whole that was as inexpensive as it was artistic. Most of us if we indulge in that rummage so dear to feminine hearts in the old boxes in the garret will find, I am sure, many old bits of this dainty work. The front of an old fashioned baby robe will furnish enough to make a vest, collar and cuffs for one of the pretty surplice blouses so much in vogue and in confidence, it is not at all "comme il faut" to have anything but hand work much in evidence now-a-days. I saw such a pretty lunch cloth last week which made me feel very reluctant to adopt the old new fashion of polished tables with doyleys. The centre piece was worked in the cloth and was made in Battenberg lace, simple and effective in design, a strip of insertion of the same pattern was let in about six inches from the centre, the edge of the cloth finished with a broad band of the damask heavily hemstitched. As swansdown is again being so much worn I might suggest to those who are clever with their fingers that a pretty and effective stole can be made by joining strips of white net and swansdown together according to the length and breadth desired, and finishing the edge either with a strip of the down or with a frill of the net. Another fashion largely in vogue in England is to wear dainty pale colored chiffons and muslins over taffetas strewn with colored flowers. Our American cousins with that go-ahead spirit that distinguishes them, have risen to the occasion, and wear lawn underskirts of the same design with corset covers to match. The result, barring the absence of the "delicious" rustle, is just the same, and the effect gained as pretty. Dip again into the old boxes and bring out one of the old lace shawls your grannie used to wear folded pointwise over her shoulders. It is quite la mode for evening wear now, and should, to quote an art critic, be "dragged" round your shoulders. I decidedly voted against elbow sleeves till my dressmaker sent me home a costume with tight under sleeves that could be buttoned in for house wear, for no matter how smart the dress may be in the street, long soft gloves, the effect at home, unless the wearer is the possessor of dainty dimpled elbows and plump arms, is not desirable. Umbrella handles are the latest for gifts, and the fond swain, instead of laying his heart as of yore, at his lady's feet, buys the most expensive handle he can procure to take the place of that organ, which is certainly safer in its natural position under his waistcoat. Fencing is, I see, largely advocated by doctors as giving grace to the carriage and teaching the pupil to walk. Talking of walking, what a soothing form of exercise the half time waltz is. The performers with solemn steps and slow, dismally walk round each other without any apparent intention of reaching any given point. Such an idea as suggesting "on with the dance, let joy be unconfined," seems almost indecent. It is a truly sorrowful pleasure, and ought to be served with a garnish of handkerchiefs for the sympathetic lookers on. For the long idle days in the camp and for boating, Campbell & Co. have the most charming crash linen suits with all sorts of smart coats, for after all now that camping has become so popular we do want cheap clothes to wear instead of all the leavings from last year's wardrobe. Their skirts in cotton and linen in every color with a fresh blouse and smart tie, will turn the untidiest camping girl into thing of beauty. The White House has a window filled with that most perfect of materials for hot days, pongee silk (pyjamas, I hear a masculine voice murmur), and lends itself to all sorts of artistic needle work.

Books.

Messrs. Hibben & Co. have laid on my table two new books. The first, "When It Was Dark," by Guy Thorne, is a marvelous piece of imaginative conjuring, distinctly original and thrilling, and give the earnest believer whose faith and active passive goodness is founded on the firm knowledge of the resurrection, ample food for self-questioning and thought. To be brief, the story is simply a forecast of what would happen if the theory of the resurrection were to be upset. Schuabe, a wealthy man and violent anarchist, gets into his power the head of the Archaelogical Society of London, and forces him to discover in the Holy Land a tomb of our Saviour, with an inscription over the door purporting to be the work of Joseph of Arimathea, in which he declares that instead of the corporeal body of the Christ having risen, as believed, he stole it away by night, and that the ashes in the funeral urn within the tomb were his. The author depicts the terrible effect this news has on the religion of the world, crime of every sort ruling the land, till the discovery is proved to be a fraud, when things return to their normal condition. What the event of such a discovery would mean to the thinking intelligent world it is beyond me to discuss. The book is well and strongly written, and from the novelty of the theme is bound to be interesting.

"The Plum Tree," by David Phillips, is a story of a young man beginning life as a solicitor with very few advantages. His father had been a politician. One of the very few who honestly worked for the good of his country, and the desire of his son is to do likewise if possible. But he soon realizes that to cope with modern American politics he must go with the tide, so with the hope that out of the evil he must countenance good may come, he becomes master of a corrupt political machine working for the capitalists. He almost procures the power so dear to him by selecting for president a man he believes to be securely under his influence, but after enduring all sorts of disappointments and contaminations, from the unhealthy condition of politics, he discovers that the man he used as an instrument has played him false and that all his distasteful duties and humillating tasks as a practical leader have been in vain. There is a vein of romance running through the story which gives lightness and interest to what would otherwise be a dreary political history.

The Cusine.

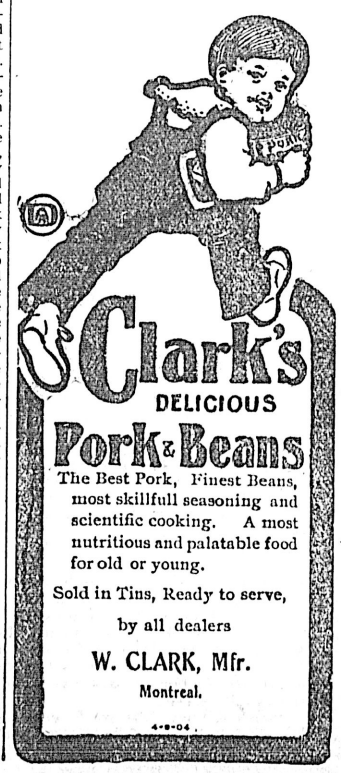
For these hot days salads are always acceptable, and as tomatoes are now fairly plentiful this may prove a novelty:

Tomato and Cold Potato Salad—Cut four cold potatoes into dice with the pulp of four tomatoes, and mix with six chopped anchovies, boned, three tablespoonsfuls of mayonnaise sauce, half a dozen capers; season with pepper and salt. Skin the tomatoes, the pulp previously having been taken out of the middle and stuff with the above mixture. Serve on lettuce leaves, allowing one to each person.

LAND OF FEW MILLIONAIRES.

Statistics recently compiled in France show that that country is a land of what political economists call "small men." This term refers, of course, to the holdings of the individual, which are more evenly diffused in France than in any other civilized country. In support of this statement it is shown by statistics that France has fewer than 20,000 persons who have property valued at 1,000,000 francs ($193,000) or more. About 14,000 of these have fortunes of from $193,000 to $380,000; of the remaining 6,000, only about 100 have from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000 each, while in all France there are not more than 10 persons whose property is valued at $19,000,000 or over. These figures are reliable, since they are based on current tax returns, and in France taxation is thorough and searching.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Furnishings at 20 per cent. discount at Arthur Holmes' clothing store, corner Yates and Broad streets.



MYSTERIOUS POWER

—OF—

PANOPATHIC PROFESSOR HEALS HOPELESS INVALIDS.

Patients Given Up by Their Physicians and Pronounced Good as

DEAD ARE RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE.

And Restored to Life and Health by This Man, Who Says There Is No Disease He May Not Cure.

Makes Human Heart Beat Again.

In Body of Woman Threatened With Burial.

Abandons Private Practice and Useless Drugs and Gives Service and Home Treatment to the Sick and Afflicted.

New York, May 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—Wallace Hadley, the famous Professor of Panopathy and Physiatrics, has again demonstrated his mysterious power over disease. He shows that the drugs prescribed by doctors and the surgeon's knife are often worse than useless, and by healing hundreds of hopeless invalids pronounced incurable by physicians, he proves his claims that there is no disease he may not cure. In defiance of the supposed laws and rules of modern medical practice and the theories of physicians and specialists, he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman prepared for the grave and performed other seeming miracles of restoration to life and health of men and women given up to death. Indeed, he succeeds in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he appears to possess a healing power unequaled in either ancient or modern times—a power above and beyond that given to ordinary mortals. In comparison, the successful operations of the world's greatest specialists become insignificant child's play. Apparently the supposedly incurable diseases, such as paralysis, consumption, heart disease, cancer, deafness, etc., are cured by him just as easily as the more common disorders of humanity. Going still further, he has proved that he can cure patients in their own homes, thousands of miles away, just as quickly and surely as though they came to him in person. To extend the blessing of this wonderful power to mankind, there remained but one thing for him to do, and that he has done by abandoning his private practice and offering his services free of charge to all who stand in need. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted, independent of any reward.

One of the cases that makes possible the belief that Professor Hadley's power approaches supernatural control over disease even to the point of death, is that of a Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Texas, who was rescued from the grave after the doctors had given him up to die, could do nothing to relieve him, and left him for dead. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver disease, dropsy and acute articular rheumatism, he suffered the tortures of the damned, and was almost insane with pain before the end came. The doctors and their medicines failed utterly. Although he was as good as dead when Professor Hadley's attention was called to his case, he was speedily restored to life and health by this panopath's marvelous power, though even Mr. Bess himself confesses that he did not know exactly how this miracle was performed. Another case, almost equally remarkable, was that of a Mrs. J. C. Whitfield of Norfolk, Va., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body when she was prepared for the grave, that at the end of a long siege of illness from a complication of diseases her body felt cold and lifeless. But she says that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again, the blood flow through her veins once more and warmth return to her wasted body. Naturally she looked upon her rescue and restoration to health as passing understanding. Professor Hadley saved the life of Charles W. Miller of Columbia Furnace, Va., when threatened with a deadly cancer, without the use of a knife or burning. He restored to health Mrs. M. Worthington of Centre Square, Pa., a woman who had been an invalid for twenty-five years from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and who had been pronounced incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. Yet these are only random instances selected from among the hundreds where Professor Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains, and restored health and happiness to suffering men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such wonderful ability to heal will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask is most sensational and far-reaching in its effects, since it gives every one throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of this philanthropic offer made by one of the greatest scientists of the age. And it is the more remarkable and fortunate in view of the fact that there is no disease he may not cure.

When questioned in regard to his abandonment of private practice in order to devote himself to the new line of work for humanity, Prof. Hadley said:

"Yes, it is true; but I intend to go on curing any one who is ill of any disease they may have, just as long as I am able. Indeed, where I cured hundreds before, I expect to cure thousands hereafter, since now neither wealth nor poverty makes any difference in my accepting patients. I have become convinced as a Christian it is my duty to help the sick and afflicted wherever they may be, whoever they are and whatever their circumstances."

"But how about those at a distance?"

"Distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as easily as those who come to my office. A letter does just as much good as if I went to them or they came to me."

"Do you really mean than any one who is sick can write to you to be cured without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. All that any one who is ill from any cause has to do in order to enlist my services is to write to me, addressing Wallace Hadley, M.D., office 1193L., No. 2255 Broadway, New York, telling me the diseases they suffer from most and their principal symptoms, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge. While I am not a millionaire, and I appreciate the expense this may mean, I look upon the restoration of health of my fellowmen not as a question of money, but as a duty I owe humanity. I will have my reward in proving my power to the world, and in showing the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary.

$250 REWARD

The B. C. Telephone Co. offer a reward of $250 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously damaged their property at Goldstream and Shawnigan on the 20th and 21st April, 1905.

H. W. KENT,
General Superintendent.

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A few offices are still open for selection in this new block on Langley street and Bastion Square.

Hot Water, Ventilation, Electric Light, Fireproof Vaults.

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Stocks, Phlox and Asters

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102 Government Street

2 LOTS OFF CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—$400. For sale cheap, to close out an estate.

CHEAP—6 roomed house and 1 lot on Yates street; good location; only $1,000, half cash, balance at 4 per cent.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, suitable for fruit, close to town. $140 to $200 per acre.

1 ACRE BLOCKS, just outside city limits; good land. $250 to $400. Easy monthly payments.

200 ACRES—Cowichan District—only $550.

160 ACRES—Sahtlam District—$1,500.

200 ACRES—Shawnigan District—$500.

10 ACRES—Lake District. 4 acres cleared; good well; 14 fruit trees, 500 strawberry plants; 2 roomed log house; land suitable for fruit—$900.

TO RENT—10 roomed house, corner Gorge and Garbally roads; 2 lots; good location, $20 per month, including water.

TO RENT — Furnished, 8 roomed house; electric light, sewer and hot water connections; piano. $36 per month, including water. James Bay.

A large list of acreage close to city.

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Oceanic S.S. Co. Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Sydney. Direct line to Tahiti.

S.S. SONOMA for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, June 8.

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For Skagway, Princess Beatrice, on June 6, 18, 30. Princess May, June 12, 23.

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FINE BUILDING LOTS, fronting new City Park, on Gorge Road.

GOOD ACREAGE property along Burnside road, and also above Gorge bridge; excellent for fruit growing.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS on Yates street and Wharf street, yielding good return as an investment;

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SEVENTY-NINE ACRES fronting on Sooke Harbor.

EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS in Esquimalt town.

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No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance Driard Hotel.

FOR SALE—Beautifully situated modern cottage; six rooms; bath; sewer; pantries; electric light, etc. Only $2,200.

FOR SALE—Handsome residence and four lots, on car line, in the East End. This is really a fine home, and we are offering it at a bargain. Particulars on application at our office.

FOR SALE—Large modern cottage; eight rooms; good situation, and close to car line; to be sacrificed at $2,200.

FOR SALE—Modern cottage; six rooms and two lots; bath; electric light; hot and cold water; stable; chicken house; near car line. $2,300.

FOR SALE—James Bay; four roomed cottage and full lot. $850.

FOR SALE—Beautiful, new residence on Beacon Hill Park, near car line, and has all modern conveniences. Call and get particulars. We are offering this at a tempting price.

GOOD BUILDING SITES in James Bay.

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SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed $4,450; to be sacrificed at $2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large alder bottom—$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. $750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost $800, for $450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—$150 inside; $175 corners.

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FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

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FOR SALE—A beautifully situated two storey, modern 10 roomed residence, with basement, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, etc.; drawing, dining, sitting, breakfast, kitchen, pantrys; electric light, water, sewered, and all in splendid condition. The grounds contain 2 acres laid out in lawns and ornamental shrubs, fruit trees; nice stable, fowl houses, and all necessary outbuildings; also 2½ acres adjoining, with water front. Will sell together or separately, at a very low figure. Call and inquire.

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FOR SALE—Modern 10 roomed house; 2 acres of land; good stable; nice grounds; electric light, etc.

TO LET—8 roomed house, close to car line; two lots; good garden, fruit trees, etc.; electric light and sewer connection.

FOR SALE—Farm of 130 acres, 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance good land; stock 12 head of cattle, team of horses, wagon and all necessary farm implements. This property can be had at a very reasonable price by an immediate purchaser.

FOR SALE—Sheep ranche on one of the Gulf islands, containing nearly 7,000 acres of crown granted land; will carry about 2,500 head of sheep; valuable timber on property.

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TO RENT—Large 12 roomed dwelling, on Pandora street; modern improvements; suitable for lodging house. Moderate rent.

TO RENT—Two new modern cottages, possession June 1; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. my18

YATES ST.—Modern 1½ storey 8 roomed dwelling; electric light, sewer and bath—only $1,900. my26

NEW BUNGALOW—$100 cash and $25 per month, will buy a new modern bungalow in James Bay, just off car line.

SAANICH DISTRICT — Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 66 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage), 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasturage, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only $400.

$275—Gorge Road. Lot 50x152, Gorge and Garbally roads; front and back entrance.

$300—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Fountain, from $450 to $700. Easy terms.

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), $5 per month, upwards.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

TO RENT—Flat of 16 rooms; centrally located; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200—6-roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6-room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—Acreage, 320 acres, Highland district—$2 per acre; will pay for itself in cordwood alone.

28 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, 15 acres under cultivation, balance slashed and seeded; 5-roomed house, barn, etc.—$4,000.

GORGE ROAD—Handsome residence on water front, with acreage. Apply for particulars.

$1,000—Six-roomed house on car line, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

$1,350—Third street, 7 roomed house and lot 50x133, with sewer connections; stable; front and back entrances.

$1,650—Six-roomed cottage, Cadboro Bay road; lot 72x120.

$2,000—House and 2 lots, on Bay street (corner); very easy terms.

$425—One acre in north end of city, all cleared and under cultivation.

LOTS in Fairfield Estate, $100 each; $10 cash, $10 per month, interest 4 per cent. only.

ONTARIO ST.—Full sized lots, $400 each; very easy terms.

$250—Lots 50x153, on Garbally road, corner Gorge road; easy terms.

SIMCOE ST.—Lot 60x240; no rock; only $800.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, half acre just outside city limits—only $700.

$1,650—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc., running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road.

SAANICH DISTRICT—20 acres, all under cultivation; small house, barn and outbuildings; running spring of water—$2,700.

WAR SCRIP—South African war scrip for sale.

HOTEL—Over 40 rooms, bar, etc., furnished as a going concern—$1,500.

OAK BAY DISTRICT—$1,250—5-roomed cottage, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, outhouses.

HARRISON ST.—$1,850—6-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, etc.

JAMES BAY—$1,800—5-roomed 1½ storey dwelling, all modern conveniences, good street; handy to car.

NORTH END—$1,800—5-roomed cottage, brick and stone foundation, bath, pantry, electric light, hot and cold water.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FIRE INSURANCE (Phoenix of London), MONEY TO LOAN.

J. A. Douglas

Real Estate Office. 20 Bastion Street.

FOR SALE—At Duncans, very desirable residence (new), containing 8 rooms, hall and bath room; fitted with all modern conveniences; size lot 60x160; splendid water laid on. Also other residential property in and around Victoria. For particulars apply to

JAMES A. DOUGLAS,

Real Estate Office. 20 Bastion Street.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A splendid modern 8 room house, close in.

ST. LAWRENCE ST.—Several good building lots, at low prices, $250 each, on time if required.

MENZIES ST.—7 room house, modern—only $2,000.00.

FIRST ST.—8 room cottage, everything modern—price $2,200; $200 cash, balance on mortgage.

CADBORO BAY RD.—7-room house and 2 lots—$2,300.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

FOR SALE—80 acres, Somenos, 20 acres cultivated, 45 cleared; house, barns, stock, implements. Price $4,200.

FOR SALE—100 acres on Cowichan river; house and other implements. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from $25 to $130 per acre.

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, near Government buildings. Price $2,200.

New issue of "Home and Farm" list just out. Send for Free Copy.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FOR SALE—140 acres, partly improved; $1,500.

FOR SALE — 50 acres, small orchard; $1,250.

FOR SALE—5½ acres good land, all cleared and fenced (close in); $850.

FOR SALE—13 acres, 5 cleared, with stock, good buildings, etc.; $3,000.

FOR SALE—House, 6 rooms, in good order, with bath—$750.

J. H. Whittome

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, DUNCANS, V. I.

160 ACRES—All good land, close to good market; 15 acres cleared and cultivated, drained and subsoiled, and 15 acres partly cleared; house, barn, glass-house and outbuildings; ample water; orchard, and a large quantity of first class nursery stock.

150 ACRES—On Cowichan river, Sahtlam district; partly improved; house and outbuildings. $1,500.

80 ACRES—One mile from Duncans; 40 acres improved; house and farm buildings, stock and implements. $4,000.

Pemberton & Son

35 FORT STREET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

LANGLEY ST.—4 rooms for $15 per month.

SCHOOL ST.—A quite new 10 room house, with furnace and all modern conveniences. $30 per month.

FORT ST.—A 7 room house, all conveniences. $30 per month.

SCORESBY ST.—A neat 6 room cottage, with all conveniences. $20 per month.

SECOND ST.—A 6 room house, in good condition, and connected with sewer. $20.

ANGELA COLLEGE—A large brick house, standing in over an acre of land.

CARBERRY GARDENS—A desirable 10 room house.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Close to St. Charles street, a good 9 room house.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed, modern bungalow and six lots. (510)

FOR SALE—Near centre of city, 7 roomed dwelling; modern; easy terms; interest at 4 per cent. (490)

FOR SALE—Oscar street, full lot and four roomed cottage. $800. (490)

FOR SALE—6 miles from city, 17½ acres, 6 of which are cultivated, balance slashed; no rock; all fenced; excellent fruit soil. Price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Menzies street, James Bay, 2 storey 8 roomed dwelling; all modern conveniences. (490)

FOR SALE—Parry street, James Bay, 6 roomed cottage; all modern conveniences. Only $1,900. (490)

FOR SALE—Princes street, James Bay, new bungalow, five rooms, bath and pantry; all modern conveniences. $2,100. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, near Rockland avenue, 2 choice lots. $750. (2.50)

FOR SALE—2 acres, Shoal Bay. Only $500. (2170)

FOR SALE—Lot, corner Toronto street and Birdcage Walk. $1,000. (2150)

FOR SALE—Fort street, 7-roomed cottage, only $250 cash; balance $1,250 on mortgage.

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Burns avenue, corner, 7-roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 6 fruit trees in bearing; only $1,800.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak; orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing; 5-roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water; good roads. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all under cultivation; 3 roomed house, also barn, stable and chicken house. Price $2,700. Terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10-roomed dwellings, all modern conveniences; $2,500.

FOR SALE—4 1-4 acres under grass; last year's crop of hay sold for $105; taxes $6 per year; a good investment at $1,050.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ¼ acre and 8-roomed house, $2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6-roomed cottage; only $1,400.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

FOR SALE—Yates street, between Vancouver and Cook streets, 4-roomed cottage, and stable. $1,500.

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, stable, etc. $2,700. Terms.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 6 h. p. single cylinder N. and S. gasoline engine, nearly new; going cheap. E. A. Crofton, Salt Spring Island. my31

WANTED—FARMS.

ANY PERSON desiring to dispose of lands suitable for sheep farming, timber lands, fruit and other farm lands, in large or small areas, will do well by communicating with Box 102, this office.

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. 131 Johnson street. **1165**

MESSENGER.

MESSENGER OFFICE 22 Trounce Avenue. Prompt Delivery. **409**

PLUMBERS.

A. SHERET PLUMBING AND HEATING 102 FORT STREET. **629**

PLUMBING

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works. 4 Broad Street. **552**

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. **1076**

CARPET CLEANING

Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. **1120**

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next sitting of the South Victoria Licensing Board for a transfer of license now in the name of John Camp (deceased) of Prairie Hotel, Saanichton, to sell wines and liquors by retail to myself.

ANNIE CAMP.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1905. my23

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

PEDIGREE AIREDALES—For sale, dog and bitch puppies of Lady Ingaraby, winners of 1st prize (silver cup) Victoria dog show 1905; sire took 1st prizes Vancouver, Victoria and Portland shows. Pups nearly 3 months old, strong and healthy. Price $15. Address C. P. Webster, P. O., Duncans. je1

FOR SALE—One good Red Polled bull. J. Heck, Mayne, B. C. my31

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,600 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. my27

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cows and springers for sale cheap; also useful horse, about 1,000 pounds. Price $40. A. G. Snelling, East Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft mare. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. my7

FOR SALE—An extra good family cow; big milker; very quiet; part Jersey; fresh calved; young third calf. Apply 84 South Turner street, James Bay. ap2

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOY WANTED—At The Colonist Varnish Department. je3

WANTED—25 lathers for Winnipeg; 40c. per hour, 5 months' work. W. Benson, 708 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man. je3

WANTED—Strong youth, to make himself useful around store. Apply Dixi H. Ross & Co. je1

WANTED—Man to look after cow, horse and garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply Box 450 Colonist. je2

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. ap15

WANTED—A good Gordon press feeder at the Colonist job room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, with over eight years' experience in London office, seeks berth as secretary, companion, clerk, work in store, or any similar position. Box 451 Colonist office. je3

WANTED—Young man desires work as driver or grocery clerk; good references. Address "P. N.," care Y. M. C. A. je2

WANTED—Employment by man experienced in care of garden, lawn, greenhouse, orchard, hothouse, fruits, horse, cow, chickens. Gardiner, Post Office, Victoria. je1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Two thoroughly competent waitresses; first class references essential. Good salary. Apply Hotel St. Francis. my27

WANTED—Girl, aged about 15; good address. Apply 99 Johnson street. je3

WANTED—Experienced waitress. Apply Mrs. Koenig, Shawnigan Lake. my28

WANTED—Two superior general maids for city homes; good salary. Reference required. 60 Rae street. my28

WANTED—Two nurse girls, with good references; care of one child in each family. Apply 60 Rae street. my24

WANTED—Experienced nursemaids (two). References (city). 60 Rae street. my11

WANTED—Experienced chambermaid for hotel. Reference. 60 Rae street. my7

WANTED—Strong, reliable mother's help; kind home; good wages (Victoria West). 60 Rae street. my5

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. je2

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER wishes employment; widower or bachelor's establishment; city preferred; wages $20 a month. Address Box 441 this office. my30

HOUSE-CLEANING—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman for house-cleaning. Apply 60 Rae street ap27

WANTED — By middle aged woman, position as working housekeeper; good cook; good references. Address Box 328 Colonist office. ap6

WANTED—Position as housemaid by young English woman. Address Box 315 this office. ap4

YOUND WOMAN wants a place as general servant, or will take cleaning by the day. Box 296 Colonist. mr26

EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHER desires position. Apply Box 300 Colonist office. mr25

LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY

MONEY LENT in small sums for short periods upon note of hand to responsible persons resident in Victoria, and to individuals in good employ. Apply to the manager, Victoria Financial Agency, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 266. my31

BUSINESS PROPERTY

$5,500 will buy a large lot (65 feet frontage) in the heart of the city, just off Government street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a clothing and gents' furnishing business for sale as a going concern; everything new and fresh, up-to-date, and in first class condition. Apply Box 422 this office. my19

FOR SALE—A blacksmith, machine and general repair shop, together with all necessary tools and fittings. For further particulars and terms apply to A. Berquist, Sidney, B. C. my14

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

LOST

LOST—On Niagara street, purse containing considerable sum of money; two bills, one receipted and the other not receipted. Reward on returning to Box 424 Colonist. my19

LOST—Belt pin; oxydized, flower-shaped, black ribbon. Finder very kindly return to Box 322 Colonist. Reward. ap5

FOUND

FOUND—Purse containing sum of money. Owner can have same by proving property. Lake Pither. je3

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished cottage to let for the summer months, a few minutes' walk from beach and Park. Apply P. O. Box 669. je3

TO LET—Very desirable six room cottage, Fernwood road, near Yates; all conveniences; immediate possession. Heisterman & Co. je2

TO LET—Two good cottages, with all modern conveniences. Heisterman & Co.

HOUSES TO RENT—Apply to A. W. Jones, 28 Fort street. ap16

TO LET—Seven roomed house, near Park; bath, hot and cold water, sewer connection. Apply R. W. R. Armstrong, 32 Rae street. Phone A959. my10

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Pandora avenue, six rooms and bathroom; full sized lot, with stable; $17 per month. Apply A. W. Bridgman.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Large well furnished, double bedroom and sitting room, with full or partial board for two gentlemen; all conveniences; phone; central. Apply Box 453 Colonist. je3

TO RENT—Furnished house, or suite of rooms; every convenience. 182 Fort street. my30

TO RENT—Bright, sunny bedrooms, suitable for single gentlemen, facing the park; new house, fitted with all modern conveniences; private family. 59 Heywood avenue. my28

TO LET—Two private furnished housekeeping rooms. Apply 120 Vancouver street. my21

BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonist Office.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—700 acres choice farming land; big water frontage on Prospect lake; for sale either en bloc or any part. Apply Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake, or 161 Fort street. je3

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD.

WANTED—By lady and child (four years old) room and board for summer months. Address Box 444 Colonist office. je1

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Small rooming house, without bar. Box 391 Colonist. my9

MISCELLANEOUS.

KWONG WAH & CO., wholesale dealer in ladies' underwear, 28 Broad street, Victoria, B. C. my7

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria. my6

FOR SALE—The best cues, chalk, balls, etc.; genuine "Simonis" cloth; many new and slightly used tables always in stock. Catalogue free. Brunswick Balke Collender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent for Victoria. ap14

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY — 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

VICTORIA PORTABLE HOUSE CO.—Portable buildings, suitable for all climates. Office, 51 Wharf St., Victoria.

TO PLACER MINE OWNERS interested in saving flour gold, advertiser would work a claim for an interest, or on a lay. Apply Box 192, Colonist.

CHOICE OIL PAINTING—Also something really new in Christmas cards, hand-painted and lettered. On sale by Smith & Co., 42 Fort St., Five Sisters' Block.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Contents of a well furnished house; everything in first class condition. Apply 113 Menzies street. my24

FOR SALE—Choice residential site, having a frontage of 125 feet on Cadboro Bay road, and a depth of $250 feet to street in rear; splendid old shrubbery, holly, etc. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. my16

FOR SALE—Late cabbage plants, 25c. per 100; $2 per 1,000; tomatoes 25c. per lot of 1 doz. plants; cauliflower, 50c. per 100. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. my13

FOR SALE—Cheap, Gladstone buggy, in good condition, at Dempster's shop, Johnson street. my7

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park. $900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co. Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

TO RENT—FOR CAMPERS

TO RENT—For campers, for summer months, furnished cabin or tents. Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake. je3

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Sailing boat; centre board, 18 feet by 5 feet. Apply S. M. Establishment, Esquimalt, B. C. je3

FOR SALE—14-foot boat, suitable for lake. Apply Box 452 Colonist. je3

FOR SALE—One new 20 foot gasoline motor launch, equipped with self starting Fay & Powen engine, and very reliable. Apply to R. F. Stephen, the Builder, Sunny Side avenue, Craigflower road, city. je3

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch, 24-ft. long, 5-ft. 6-in. beam, 5 horse power Truscott engine. For particulars apply to John Day, Esquimalt, B. C. my20

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—50 to 100 acres, 5 to 6 miles out. Apply Box 389 Colonist. my12

WANTED—Grain sacks. Spot cash paid for any quantity. Apply Victoria Junk agency, 19 Store street. my4

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA—Graduate United States College of Embalming, New York. No. 102 Douglas street. Telephones—Office, 498; residence, 611.

ARCHITECTS.

HOOPER & WATKINS, Architects—Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

THOMAS D. SEDGER, Architect—Room 21, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

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THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 65 Work Street, Rock Bay.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTOR.

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates Street. Terms moderate.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

WM. DOCKINGS, BLACKSMITHING, including ship work, engine and machinery forging; farm implements and machinery of all kinds repaired; estimates given on builders' and contractors' work of all kinds. 205 Government street, Victoria, B. C., phone 233. my21

LEDINGHAM & CHRISTIE—Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders. Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CHIMNEY CLEANING

CHIMNEYS, STOVEPIPES CLEANED—25c up; no moss or humbug. No. 4 Broughton Street.

CLOTHES CLEANING

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired—Gentlemen's suits from $1.50, ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quarda.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street; Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 121 Fort Street. Tel. 1012.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Young recommendable Frenchman asks pupils for French language. Apply Box 449 Colonist. je2

MUSIC—Piano, theory, harmony. Mrs. Hamilton, Senior, Trinity College, London. Pupils thoroughly taught in the above subjects. Terms on application at 1 James street, Esquimalt road. my13

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 392. Hurd & Ward, proprietors.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52. Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

COURT VANCOUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month, K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND— — Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; R. C. Weight, sec.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 17, K. of P., meets Thurs., Castle Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. E. P. Nathan, K. of R. and S., Box 164; D. S. Mowat, C. C.

I. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas street, Thursday nights. T. Bamford, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas st., Wed. night. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

MATTRESS FACTORY

MATTRESSES, Springs, Pillows, Cushions, Camp Beds—West & Co., manufacturers, 1597 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver

MUSICAL

ANNIVERSARY—Social and concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of First Presbyterian church, Monday evening, 20th inst. Good programme with refreshments. Admission 25c. f18

MILLINERY

LADIES' HATS RETRIMMED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and repressed. No. 65½ Fort Street.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General machinist. No. 154 Government Street.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street; all kinds of photographic materials for amateurs and professionals; kodaks, premos, pocos, centuries, etc., Phone 360B. Same Block — Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

ALBERNI—Eighty acres of land for sale, adjoining main trunk road. Price $250. Address W. Smith, Greenwood Bay via Van Anda, B. C. my7

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. E. LINES—236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Phone 847.

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LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING — Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequaled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

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C. M. COOKSON — 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipe and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674.

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious, home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates $2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY— Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No. 105 Pandora avenue. my3

VANCOUVER

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates, $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall street. P. Larson, Proprietor. my12

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT — The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL — First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

KAMLOOPS

MONTREAL HOTEL — Centrally located; remodeled and refurnished; the most modern hotel, with the best dining room in the city. Charles F. Armstrong, Mgr.

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Easy terms, new 8 room house; all modern improvements; fruit and ornamental trees; tennis lawn; one, two or three lots. D. H. Bale, Leighton road. ap11

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located and can be logged very cheaply; crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

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The Woes of a War Correspondent

By Capt. C. L. Flick, Late of the South African Horse

A war correspondent is a much-to-be-envied person, when he is whirled to the battlefield by an express train, with all the luxurious appointments of modern travel; he has all the cream of the excitement, with a minimum of hard work; he sketches or writes, as the case may be, in a place of comparative safety during the progress of the fighting; after the day's work he wires his copy to his journal, retires to rest and sleeps soundly.

So much for the war correspondent in civilized countries. The correspondent who enters the wilderness with an invading army fares differently. Every man's hand is against him, and he is perpetually in every man's way; while to the general in command he is an eyesore—not so far as his personality goes, but his professional zeal often leads him to betray, unwittingly perhaps, secrets obtained sub rosa. To the young and inexperienced war correspondent many of the difficulties encountered while accompanying an expedition against savage or semi-civilized foes seem at first quite unsurmountable; but if he is anything like level-headed he watches the older and more experienced correspondents with whom luck and the military authorities have thrown him—and he sees things and remembers.

There is an old yarn extant among war correspondents, to the effect that the experienced one starts for the front with a tin-opener and the clothes he stands in, the tyro supplying the tins to be opened and the clothes to wear. The same yarn can be applied to travelers in general. I came across an excellent illustration at the time I first landed in Victoria. I had occasion to go to a certain wharf among the Gulf islands, where I met two friends, one of whom was mounting guard over an enormous pile of baggage, whilst the other promenaded up and down with a small bag. To the former I said: "Hello, old chap! Off to England, eh?" "Oh, no," replied he; "I'm just going to Victoria for a week." The latter coming up at the time, held out his hand, saying: "I'll say good-bye now; I'm just off to England."

Considering the military aspect only, my own idea is that the war correspondent should be accommodated with a comfortable arm-chair, the necessary maps and writing materials, in the office of the secretary of state for war; take what is given him in the way of news, and be thankful for a jolly good billet. If he craves for the real thing, let him enlist.

The old year was fast waning—it was the 31st of December, 1897—as I crossed the English channel en route for Egypt, via Brindisi. One journey across the continent is much the same as another—one sleeps, smokes and eats; if one has any time to spare, one compares the Continental and British methods of travel—the comparison generally favoring the latter, taking all in all. One lands in Cairo prepared to do one's best to get to the front without loss of time, but the native Egyptian having no particular regard for the value of time—except as far as wasting it goes—does all he can to hinder one. Were it not for Messrs. Cook and similar firms, travel in Egypt would be impossible. With the least loss of time, I presented my credentials to the proper authorities and obtained advice upon every conceivable subject likely to be of use to me. Then, harking back to Cook's, I purchased two horses and two smiling, youthful Egyptians. The two latter produced, with all the pride imaginable, scraps of paper with almost illegible writing, which stated that "the boys" could do anything, if shown how, and would be all the better for a licking now and then." Testimonials of this nature are extremely vague, still one has to take the wouldbe servant on trust—for want of better.

* * * * *

Imagine a forlorn, khaki-clad individual sitting in the sand of the desert, surrounded by the impedimenta incidental to non-combatants—patent chairs and bedsteads, with fearful and wonderful springs, "and all made to roll up," as the man from whom I bought them informed me. Boxes, tins, blankets, tent, portable stove, saddlery, etc., surrounded my unfortunate self — inexperienced in the ways of the country.

I had naturally come by rail from Cairo, but there was no more rail—at least just then—for I had reached Qina, railhead, as far as civilians were concerned. A brother of the pen, accompanied by a knight of the sword, strolled by just at the moment. My woebegone appearance stirred their pity, and at their request I opened my inmost heart unto them. They listened with a gravity befitting their years; but, as my woes unfolded, a distinct twitching was noticeable at the corners of their mouths. They heard my recital unto the end; then, with one accord, they succumbed to laughter—not ordinary laughter, but that particular brand that brings tears rolling down the cheeks and leaves a soreness around the fifth rib. For a few seconds I stood upon my dignity—or want of it; then I, too, joined in the merriment.

The three of us eventually subsided into soberness, and a brief council was held as to ways and means. Finally I was advised to buy camels when I reached Assuan. To get to the latter place, one avails oneself of a small river steamer—that is, when the sirdar has no special use for it.

Upon my arrival at Assuan, I was fortunate enough to fall in with two acquaintances, one of whom lent me an interpreter, a priceless boon; the other gave me half an hour's lecture upon the mode of arriving at the age and capabilities of the average camel. With my interpreter in close attendance, I made him walk in front, in case he should be missing when most needful. I sallied forth in search of the Bisharin village, which I had been informed lay upon the outskirts of Assuan. I found the outskirts—i. e., the desert—but divil a village. Upon explaining my dilemma to the interpreter, he smiled and pointed out, half a mile or so away, certain protuberances of the earth—it was the much-desired village. Upon arriving at the village we were immediately surrounded by its unkempt, dirty inhabitants—the "fuzzy" of Kipling, "with their 'ay-rick 'ead of 'air. My interpreter explained my wants. "Yes," said the village head man, in reply, "O, thou most excellent bey, we have many camels—good camels." I expressed a wish to have some trotted out for my inspection. Immediately a camel was saddled—with mats. Its rider, uttering weird and unholy noises, leaped upon its back; the camel groaned and unwound a leg; more groans and cries; it finally stood upright, biting at every body and everything within reach.

With much whacking and thumping the unwieldy brute started. Having started, it commenced a wild career; a furious galop was succeeded by a gentle canter; then it bounded up and down like a ball, it charged the village population viciously, again it changed to gallop, canter and leap, finally being brought to its knees almost at my feet; incidentally it made a bite at my boots. "Oh, thou excellency, it is a beautiful camel," said the village patriarch. After much haggling, during which the statements made by the patriarch were backed up by the Bisharin in chorus, I bought the ungainly beast. He cost my employers £30. Two others were bought for baggage purposes, costing £24 each. Ordering my purchases to be brought into camp forthwith, a procession was formed, the interpreter and I bringing up the rear. Going through the camp, I met the director of transport, who eyed my baggage camels suspiciously. Finally he said, gravely: "This won't do, old chap, you know?" "What won't do?" I queried. "Why," he replied, "you've got two of my best camels."

I was speechless. However, he was kind-hearted and accompanied me back to the village, making the wily old patriarch substitute others for the government beasts and provide me, free of cost, with two camel-men, as a set-off to his fraudulent intentions. My horses and camels I at once despatched by road to Wady Halfa, going myself by steamer. The sirdar's steamers are wonderful. They carry ten times as much as they ought to, but then there is no such thing as "Plimsol line" in regard to Nile steamers—when the military use them. Traveling upon the broad bosom of Father Nile is infinitely preferable to land travel—it is ease and comparative comfort. There is no scenery to speak of; a succession of palm trees, here and there a ruined temple, small islands, patches of cultivated land adjoining mud-built villages. The trim native craft—gyassas—with their lateen sails—are picturesque as they run before the wind or are poled against it. Their crews have but one exclamation for foreigners, "baksheesh"—i. e., gift of money.

Just before reaching Wady Halfa is Toski, or Toskah, the scene of the defeat of Nejumi, the Mhadi's general, by Sir Francis Grenfell in '89. Wad-en-Nejumi, to give him his full title, was the conqueror of Hicks Pasha and his ten thousand Egyptians, also capturer of Khartoum when Gordon met his fate.

Halfa at last. Here I joined a band of fellow war correspondents, all anxiously awaiting permission to go to the front. We kicked our heels in Halfa for several days. During the interval my camels and horses arrived. Straightway I interviewed the commandant as to transport in the future, forage at present. The latter I got at once, by paying; as to the former, the answer was: "The sirdar has issued no instructions concerning correspondents' effects; you'll have to bide your time." And I did.

* * * * * *

From Wady Halfa we railed to Abu Hamed, crossing the Nubian desert from Nile to Nile. The desert scenery does not appeal to one, but the desert dust does, it will not be denied; it percolates through everything and into everything. One's food is flavored with the all-pervading sand, one drinks enteric, even from the most tightly-stopped flask—yet rude health abode with me. The desert is like a prairie of sand, by reason of its limitless undulations, broken here and there by valleys and solitary hillocks. The sun is a ball of fire by day, during which time perspiration drips and drips from the unfortunate being—other than a Soudanese, who, for filthy lucre and excitement, braves its rays. By night, one lies under one's blankets, shivering—a contrast scarcely to be borne, yet infinitely preferable to the clammy night sweats of Cairo and Alexandria.

Rail-head at last, we reach the village of Genenitta. Berber is between 60 and 70 miles distant, and I without means of locomotion, barring shanks' pony, so perforce I'll have to wait for horses and camels.

My four companions elect to march to Berber; I would, too, but an assegai gash on the knee, received during the defence of Buluwayo the previous year, becoming inflamed, I decided to stay behind for a while to rest. I took up my quarters with an enterprising Greek who was awaiting a caravan from Suakin. He spoke English well and proved a pleasant companion, albeit he was frightfully filthy—he never washed during the time I knew him, but would accompany me to the Nile and watch my ablutions with a kind of ecstatic pleasure, his unvarying comment being, "Ze wash is good, sare, very good." Whether this was a reflection upon my thoroughness or otherwise I never knew.

Growing restless after remaining at Genenitta a few days, I asked my Grecian friend if there was any possibility of obtaining a camel in the neighborhood. After much facial contortion and mental cogitation, he informed me that he would make inquiries, concluding by saying: "I no promise, sare; only mak' 'quiry."

Since experience had proved to me that Egyptian promises generally turned out null and void, I had hopes—from the fact of no promise—that my unwashed friend would succeed in obtaining the "hairy oont." Some two days later a vast commotion arose outside my tent—yells and Arabic curses (they sounded like curses). I rushed to the door, and beheld a gaunt, evil-looking camel being forced to its knees by dint of blows and ejaculations of some dozen Arabs, the whole outfit being marshalled by my Grecian friend. After much bargaining with the twelve owners of the camel, it was hired to take me, and such of my belongings as was possible, to Berber. The most evil-looking of the Arab gang was detailed to accompany me, also upon camelback. The Greek said that the best time to start would be between 12 and 1 a. m. He promised to have the camels and man ready at that time—for a consideration. The Greek must have had some subtle method of dealing with Arabs, for, wonder of wonders, I was awakened at 1 o'clock, to be told: "All ze camel and man ready, sare."

It did not take me long to pack my belongings; still less time did it take my driver to hang the various articles around the camel. It was soon done, and the brute looked for all the world like an animated marine store. Then I was requested to mount. I had not quite realized until that moment that I was supposed to ride atop of the heap of bric-a-brac. However, there was no help for it, so up I clambered. The Greek then gave me minute instructions how to guide, check and accelerate the pace of my steed. At a word from the driver, the camel, with many groans, creaks and cries, upheaved himself; then, with a shake to test the packing of the load and the seat of his rider, he started in the wake of the driver at a swinging trot. At first I had a strong sensation of nausea, but the chill night air soon caused it to pass off, and we swung along smoothly and quietly in the white moonlight. Upon our left hand lay the desert, bleak, bare and inhospitable, inhabited only by the warlike Hadendoa Arabs; upon our right, fringed with palms, swishing and gurgling towards the sea, was the Nile, the dominating factor in Egypt. On through the night we sped, silent and swift, the curious rocking motion of my steed inclining me to sleep, the chill desert air keeping me awake. Hour after hour went by. I looked at my watch. It was near dawn. Then, without any preliminary, the sun jumped up. It was day. Instantly its rays were felt, dry and burning. We halted at 7 o'clock 'neath the shelter of two or three palm trees and devoured a meal. Next the camels were watered, then the "angarebs" (anglice-bed) were hoisted down, and we slept. We were half way to Berber. The angareb is the particular "household god" of the Arab when looting a village or camp. The first thought of the Soudanese troops is the "angareb." It is a strong wooden frame, oblong in shape, criss-crossed with rawhide thongs, similar to those made and used by the Boers and some natives in Southern Africa. The Arab takes his angareb with him, be his journey short or long.

After a two hours' rest we were off again, the pitiless sun blazing down upon us; still on we went over the almost red-hot gravelly sand, the heat from which rose up and smote us; no living object, no structure raised by human agency relieved the monotony of our travel. At this time we were not within sight of the Nile, a sharp bend necessitating a desert short-cut. At length, towards 2 o'clock, we again reached the river, when my guide, pointing to the southward, ejaculated, "Berber." Past ruined mud huts, through desolate pit-strewn streets we passed, until a hum of activity was borne upon the heat-laden atmosphere. Then through streets crowded by the black wives and children of the Soudanese troops, we emerged into Berber proper—the encampment of the sirdar's army. The Soudanese soldier grinned me a welcome—the Soudanese grin extends from ear to ear—as I passed their camp; the white soldiers called to one another, "Hullo, here's a traveling tinker and his mate." No doubt I looked it—tins, bags, bath, tent-chairs and myself smothered in desert dust. The black soldier is a magnificent soldier—absolutely fearless. He is recruited for life. Most of them have fought against us, and, when speaking of their deeds among themselves, it is their custom to say: "We, like the English, do not fear." In Egypt, at all events, our officers and non-commissioned officers live up to that creed worthily and well, the white beys and bimbashis charging ahead of their black comrades after the immemorial custom of the desert. The black soldier, in return, is devoted to his leaders. It is a sight to be remembered when, after a victory, the black runs up, grinning, to shake hands with bey and bambashi, saying, as he salutes, "Quaiss kitir" (very good).

I slept that night in a deserted mud-built house, its rooms being exceedingly lofty, as compared with the average rabbit-hole of the Soudan. Before turning in, I saw that my belongings were off-loaded from my hired camel, for I rather doubted the honesty of my evil-looking guide, if left to his own devices, in such a human warren as Berber.

I amused myself, while awaiting the advance at Berber, by taking occasional strolls through the Egyptian and Soudanese lines. The Egyptian soldier is a fine, upstanding fellow, with the thews of a gladiator. He scarcely ever grumbles; you can never tire him marching—or aught else, for that matter. His uniform is, at first sight, rather a queer one, but eminently workmanlike; it consists of puttees, khaki trousers, and jersey of a brownish hue, surmounted by a tarbush having a flap to protect the neck and spine from the sun. Under his British leaders and instructors he is quite a different soldier to those whom Arabi Pashi brought against us.

The black soldier I have already described in part, so it will suffice to say that, in addition to being a soldier, he is a very much married man—not unlike the proverbial sailor, only more so—for he has wives and children in every town, whom he manages to support upon a stipend of 15 shillings per month, in addition to rations and allowances.

In conclusion, a few words anent the Soudan Railway. It is the unaided work of the Egyptian railway corps, under the supervision of Bimbashi Girouard, well known the world over now—a Canadian by birth, one of the best of British soldiers by profession. His work during the South African war added laurels to fame already gained in Egypt.

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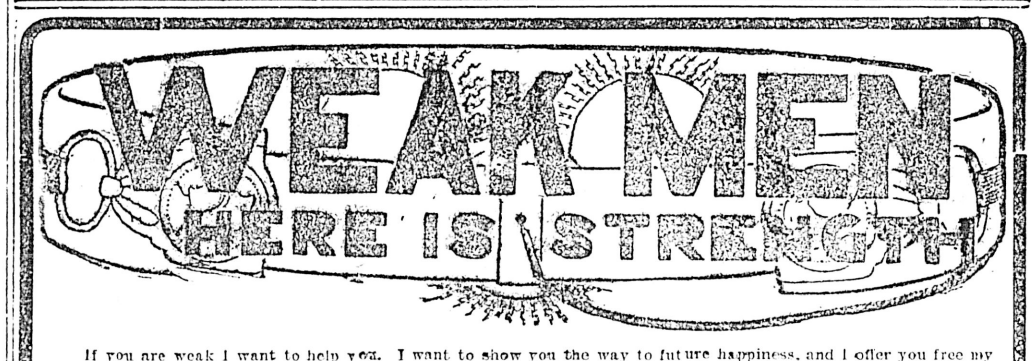

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A Miner's Experience On the Pacific Slope

By Thos. Seward—Written for the Sunday Colonist.

CHAPTER IX.

No men used the mountain road save ourselves, though many miners passed us on their way to the higher benches nearer the forks. Each party formed a little separate community of its own and saw as little of each other as if hundreds of miles were between them instead of very often only one or two. We had no holidays, working all Sunday, paying King Gold the tax he exacts from all his subjects, unceasing labor. As the increasing heat of the sun melted the snow on the mountain trail we had hitherto used it because impassable even for Hugh Millar's sturdy efforts, and all our provisions had to be brought from Morland's, which was then the nearest point to procure them. We had to go a distance of forty miles, most of the road lying through the almost impassable forest I have before described. Flour at this time cost us $50 a sack, beans and bacon, $2.50 a pound, respectively. Later on in the summer when Cariboo had been discovered, a small pack train brought supplies into Beaver lake, and the miners used to go out over the mountains on a trail of their own blazing, and get what they needed, a shorter trip than the one to Morland's, but a very rough journey, as to reach the lake they had to pass through the burnt timber district I have mentioned. A style of traveling that requires personal experience to be properly enjoyed. After a bit the packers cleared the trail of burnt and fallen trees and widened it enough to let the mules pass, which they did, bringing their goods right down to the river's edge. At this point one John Tow established a small store and building; a rough boat ferried the miners to and fro from one bank to the other. I mention John Tow's name, as his was the pioneer store in this unknown land, and became quite a landmark, so well was it known to the Cariboo miners. I never saw the Yellow Jackets (hornets) in such numbers as on the banks of the Quesnel; the trees were strung with their nests as if nature intended launching into some fete and had made elaborate arrangements for illuminations in the shape of hundreds of grey Japanese lanterns. It gave us a sort of savage satisfaction to watch the hornets decapitating the horse flies and carrying off their bodies to their larders, though no appreciable difference was noticeable in their numbers, and they harassed us with their sting at all times till we were nearly crazy.

The Discovery of Cariboo in 1860.

One day two men, whose names, Harvey and Keithley, have almost become classical in the mining world, wandered away in the search of game into that country north of the Fraser. They crossed from the north fork of the Quesnel into a tract of land round which the Fraser flows, describing almost a semicircle as it rises in the chain of lakes almost in a direct line as the crow flies from where it joins the Quesnel. Into this country of rolling hills, covered with trees and watered by many creeks, these two wandered with a few days' provisions on their backs, rifle in hand, and pick and shovel carried as best they might, for keen sportsmen though they were, the one object they had traveled miles and risked their lives to find—GOLD—was never for a moment banished altogether from their minds. The woods were filled with game of every description, and on the green slopes above them could be seen herds of caribou browsing placidly on the short sweet grass as undisturbed as cows in some quiet meadow. A day or two soon showed them that they had found an entirely new land of a character more nearly resembling the gold-bearing districts of California than anything they had seen since coming to British Columbia. They being practical miners, at once recognized the indications in the surroundings, especially in the "yellow dirt" that formed a great contrast to what they had found on the Fraser and Quesnel. The latter being of a much darker color altogether and largely mixed with black sand. They instantly sunk a "prospect hole" about six feet deep on one of the creeks that bears their name, and found that their impressions were verified, the gold lying in coarse nuggets on the bedrock. As they had no implements except a pick and shovel, they could merely locate the gold without being able to form any idea of its quantity. Returning to the river they spread the news, any tidings of a new find traveling from one camp to another with marvelous rapidity. Many miners went over among others myself, Harvey and Keithley, returning to their creek, worked there all the summer till the drought drying the water up, made it impossible. They made good pay, but nothing to contemplate that at their feet wealth of enormous magnitude was waiting simply for sluices and modern appliances to turn out gold by the ton. I myself on reaching a creek, sunk a shaft in company with two other men, but did not find the dirt with the appliances at hand, rich enough to warrant my giving up my work on the Quesnel, where my partners and myself were averaging about $30 a day. I asked these same men to return with me, as my bench offered enough work to last till the cold weather set in. However, they refused, saying they would stay and try their luck till the snow fell. We gave the name of Grouse creek to their diggings from the simple fact that a grouse had been shot there the night before. The names of the first five creeks so well known to the world were Harvey, Keithley, Antler, Grouse and Last Chance, and were bestowed on them by the handful of men who had gone into the country from the Quesnel. The name of Cariboo was given by one of these same men from the number of the animals straying about. We all worked on at our several claims till November, and then as the weather was becoming severe from the excessive cold, it being so far north, started in little parties for Victoria, where we meant to winter. We were not as a body much impressed with the Cariboo country, though we realized that it was better mining ground than we had struck before, still it never for a moment entered our heads to imagine that the following year it would be looked on as the richest spot on earth, and that thousands would be flocking into it from all quarters of the universe. It was considered in '61 the richest spot on earth, and continued to bear that reputation till the discovery of gold in the Klondike a few years ago. We took the route out followed by the pack trains, and found in the little adobe house at Williams lake, Davis had settled himself and was establishing a small ranch. Here we procured the first vegetables we had seen for many months, the first I suppose that were grown in the upper country, paying for a few potatoes at the rate of 40 cents per pound. Being the last out from the river we found to our astonishment on reaching Lillooet that we were famous, the packers having brought out, as we thought then, extravagant accounts of the wealth of the new diggings. Every man as we passed along the street buttonholed us till at last so beset were we for news that we were fain to consign the Cariboo district and all it held to a region situated geographically many miles distant to the one it held on the map, and one whose most striking climatic features was not its intense cold. As a match will start a fire on a prairie, and as that fire will spread over miles in a few days, so the news of the gold in Cariboo spread down to the fullest lengths of the Pacific coast, reaching from there to the uttermost corners of the universe. We made a phenomenally quick journey in coming out from the Quesnel, reaching Lillooet in four days, coming a distance in that time of two hundred and fifty miles. This we accomplished by walking almost day and night. When we reached Lillooet we found during the time we had passed it in the spring, a few stores and a hotel had gone up, forming the nucleus of the present town. From here we came down to New Westminster, traveling to Victoria in the Beaver with Captain Lewis, who I regret to say has now passed away, leaving behind him a record as man and navigator that any one might be proud to bear. We reached Victoria in the middle of November, 1860, being one of the little band who discovered the mighty gold-bearing country of Cariboo. I notice that the paper quoting the Colonial Gold Fields Gazette says that the Cariboo Consolidated intends working on our old claims. It will be a matter of great interest to me to await results, as they were considered practically worked out, but with the wonderful modern machinery now at hand, they may reach depths we could not, and may again bring the Cariboo country before the world. In the spring of '61 ten thousand miners poured into the country all crazy to reach the new diggings, most of them from California, and filled with the idea, so great were the reports of its wealth, that they had but to reach it and become millionaires. I think at this point I will branch off and point out how much the country owes in the way of development to these gold rushes, for I fully believe it owes its present position in the scale of civilization to the finding of the precious metal in '58, '60 and subsequently. At this time on the lakes the small steamers I have mentioned were plying and found their capacity taxed beond their powers to transport the hundreds of men who were pouring into the country. Their owners recognizing that the harvest they were to reap was only in its infancy, began to build larger and more expensive boats, to cost as much as $40,000 each. Meanwhile the Governor, always having the country's interest at heart, and quick to in any way help in its development, plainly foreseeing that if the new diggings turned out half as rich as they were reported to be, the influx of humanity would be enormous, and that those who had come were only the forerunners of a mightier body behind, had had a road built from Lillooet to La Fontaine; from there it followed up on a gentle incline to the Brigade trail, the one used by the Hudson Bay packers for so many years to convey goods into their numerous forts. The road ran through a plateau between the Fraser and Thompson, and ended on the banks of the former at Soda creek. A steamer built on the spot conveyed passengers to the mouth of the Quesnel, from which point they made their way up the river and over into the Cariboo country. As the water part of the journey was only feasible during the time the river was free from ice, later in '62 he carried the road on to the mouth of the river itself. The two roads that were in use in '61 were the Douglas-Lillooet route over the lakes, and the other by steamer to Yale, follow the trail from there made by the sappers and miners in '59 to the foot of Jackass mountain, beyond which it was not finished, to scramble along the steep sides of the mountain in the best way possible, and in descending, strike the river at Kanaka bar, beyow Lytton a few miles, and from the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser, follow the former to Cook's ferry and from there again travel on to Cache creek, where the Brigade trail came in. From this point it was plain sailing, even before the road I have mentioned was finished to follow the windings of the Fraser till Fort Alexander and further on, the mouth of the Quesnel were reached. This later route though offering many disadvantages in the way of travel, and being really longer, was more popular than the lake route, owing to the not unnatural desire of the wayside housekeepers to retard the travelers' progress as much as possible, and by so doing, reap the golden dollars with which the miner usually thinks it necessary to strew his path. The many delays between the lakes owing to the smallness of the steamers also often rendered the journey longer in the comparison of time. It was rather amusing to be met by the runners set out by the rival factions each booming his own road with Hibernian eloquence. In July the inhabitants of Yale and Lytton began to agitate for a wagon road to follow the trail from the former place over the canyons to Lytton. The Governor, thinking the matter would more easily be dismissed by a little judicious diplomacy, never for a moment entertaining so stupendous an undertaking, came up by the lake route to Lytton. En passant the owners of the steamboats interviewed him, and asked if he really entertained the idea of building the road asked for, as in the event of his doing so they would be ruined. Douglas pacified their fears and assured them, to use his own words, "That a road through the canyons was a physical impossibility," and to go on and finish their steamers, which they did, and duly found their worst fears realized. On reaching Lytton, Douglas received a deputation from the inhabitants with regard to the road, but gave them no decisive answer, waiting to reserve his final judgment till he reached Yale. At Yale the citizens again asking for a road, were met with the proposal that if they were willing to pay a road tax of one dollar on every hundred pounds of freight, and a further tax of thirty-seven and one-half cents bridge tax on the same amount, they should have the road. To this they all willingly agreed, the Governor borrowing the sum needed for its construction, £80,000 from the Imperial government, the tolls forming a sinking fund to repay the loan and to keep the road in order. This road toll was levied for seven years, the road then by agreement reverting into the hands of the government, the toll was reduced to one-half, and continued to pay till railway construction rendered the road unnecessary. Till this road was opened, goods were brought up the canyons at low water in boats or canoes at a cost of about six cents per pound, but later, when the swift current and boiling riffles prevented this it was brought on the backs of Indians over the trail at a cost of twenty cents per pound, and this had to be paid till Douglas finished the wagon road in '64. The bridge was necessary as the ferry that could convey Indians and mules could not render a like service to laden teams, besides the danger of losing the entire cargo in case of accident had it been possible, rendered the scheme too costly to be adopted. Passengers in these days of railway traveling, look out of the windows of the coaches and wonder at the genius that conceived such a stupendous monument of road engineering. It winds like a goat track round the giddy heights, the river hundreds of feet below, gleaming through the tips of the green pines a degree closer, meandering sometimes down to the very water's edge, where often the river washes it out in high water, rising again at Jackass mountain, scaling the sides to an immense height. The scenery is allowed to be the very finest in the world; it certainly must rank among the wildest and most romantic. Jackass mountain received its name from the fact that a poor donkey, losing its foothold on its rocky sides, slipped and fell, and was dashed into atoms at its base, leaving a monument like many other donkeys behind it, far nobler and grander than the subject they aspired to commemorate. In order to encourage the development of the country as an agricultural district, the Governor allowed all seeds for farming purposes to come in free of toll. When I tell you what I paid to bring up two tons and a half of seed oats to my farm a few miles above Lytton, you will understand what a valuable concession this was. The first cost of the seed from Messrs. P. T. Johnstone in Victoria, was $80 per ton, freight from Victoria to Yale $60, from Yale $200, from Lytton to my ranch $10, making a total with the price of the seed of $350 per ton, the cost of the freight being by far the greatest.

All the winter of '60 I remained quietly in Victoria, as nothing could be done till the spring. A sort of undercurrent of excitement, though all was apparently still, seemed to thrill the whole community, and all looked forward with impatience for the winter to pass to begin mining operations. Early in February, before the great rush began, I left for Cariboo with a party of men I was piloting in. We took the steamer to Yale and went in over Jackass mountain to Lytton, which I can safely say is about the roughest bit of climbing I have ever undertaken, the whole mountain side being covered with loose stones. Had it not been for the scrubby pines dotted about, we would, some of us, have gone to share the fate of the poor donkey, its sponsor. We reached Lytton without mishap, and I sent my party on to await my arrival at Lillooet, remaining at Lytton to see my former partner, Bill Hill, who now was in partnership with Capt. Ball. The former begged me to stay and become his overseer, and made such satisfactory proposals to me that I decided, taking all the vicissitudes of a miner's life into consideration, the peril from starvation, the trials of traveling, etc., that I could do better at farming than mining, and from that day to this, though I have lived in the midst of mines and mining excitements, I have not actively employed myself in it, though always taking the keenest interest in it and the development of my adopted land.

Of the great rush into Cariboo and the discovery of gold in Peace river, I will treat in the next chapter.

(To be Continued.)

ANT'S COWSHEDS.

Nature and Science in June St. Nicholas.

One of the most interesting studies of insect life is the relationship between ants and plant-lice, or aphids. These plant-lice supply honeydew from the juices which they take as food from plants. The ants are very fond of this sweet substance, and care for the aphids in a manner that seems to us surprisingly intelligent. They sometimes carry them bodily to a better feeding ground and drive away certain of their enemies. It is claimed that they even build sheds of mud in the crotches of shrubs and small trees. On account of this insect relationship, one may truthfully call the ants "farmers," the aphids "cows," and these protecting mud cases "cowsheds."

Nature and Science in June St. Nicholas.

Tridacna shells are very commonly used in churches in Europe for holy water basins and even fonts. The largest, perhaps, are those in use at St. Peter's, Rome. These shells attain a weight of 500 pounds (the two valves together), the animal itself sometimes being twenty pounds in weight. The word "Tridacna" is from the Greek "tridaknos," eaten at three bites; but who could eat a twenty-pound animal at three bites!

A VEGETABLE COMBAT.

What the writer calls a "fight to a finish" between a live oak and a grapevine, in a North Carolina forest, is described and commented upon by an editorial writer in Forestry and Irrigation (April). He says:

"Here is a sturdy live oak, perhaps several centuries old, and beside it in early days a grapevine started its existence. Little by little it extended its octopus-like branches up and finally covered the oak. In course of time it nearly enveloped it, appropriating to itself the life-giving sunlight for which the oak was also striving. How long the struggle must have continued is shown by the great size of the vine, for its trunk had attained the unusual size of nearly a foot in thickness. This size is also evidence that it was winning the victory, as is further attested by the fact that it had partly killed the tree. But one of its massive folds near the base had become involved in the crotch of the tree, which gradually closed in upon it, constricting it, as though with monstrous jaws, until it has nearly killed the vine. It is only a question of a little more time when its destruction will have been complete, and the tree will again revel in its full measure of coveted sunlight."

IN A GAYER VEIN

He had just finished his little serenade, the moon had just come out from behind the cloud, and she, the mother of the moon of his heart, leaned out of the window and emptied two gallons of rain water upon him. "After me the deluge," he simply and prettily said, and the splashing aqua purae in his guitar made a sound like unto the pedal extremities of a she bovine in the mud.

* * *

As a certain man in town says, his wife never fails to compliment him before people. As an illustration, Peter says (his Christian name is Peter), the other evening when there was a party at the house his wife showed her love for him by pointing to the fire, then to the coal scuttle, and saying: "Peter, the grate!"

* * *

The only difference between an Englishman and a Canadian is that the former says: "Where is me 'at?" and the latter says: "Where am I at?"

* * *

It is a fact that the modern wedding is not a finished product without a large number of gifts. So what's the matter with putting the invitation cards something like this: "Mr. and Mrs. Brown respectfully request your presents at the marriage of their daughter, Belinda Kate."

* * *

The Spring Ridgeite's Lament.

Hanna, where art thou?
No sewers are we stealing,
We're anxious to have thy vow—
Oh, Hanna, where art thou?
We've sought thee in meeting,
We've sought thee in council halls,
Vowing to have thy scalp-lock—
Oh, Hanna, where art thou?

* * *

Another:

Oh, sore are we o'er the changing of streets
And their names of a century old;
The dreams they carry with many a fleet
And commanders, brave and bold;
As with Birdcage Walk, with its hoary old name,
And the frosts of governments there,
We seek out the old streets, but 'tis all in vain,
Oh, Fullerton, hear our prayer.

* * *

The writer called on various aldermen to ascertain who they thought was the most useful member of the council. Ald. Hanna wouldn't speak through modesty, Ald. Fullerton blushed and invited the scribe to have a drink; Ald. Oddy and Fell were found together, looked at each other and then claimed that the other was the most valuable; Ald. Elford told about all he had done since being elected, and said that he was glad his work was being appreciated; Ald. Douglas that it seemed too much like egotism; Ald. Goodacre said that he was too busy with celebration matters to give out an interview on what the results of his labors had been in the council; and Mayor Barnard said that it was necessary of course, that he should keep the mental equilibrium of the council; that was what he was there for.

* * *

Babies will enjoy 365 holler days this year.

* * *

The Elegy of the Vag.

The vagrant scratched his tousled head
And curbed his heart's desire,
And sued the haughty beak once more
To let him hit the mire;
"I bring thee here my worn-out fleas,
I bring my captive train;
I pledge my faith, my word—Oh, Lord,
Do you send me back again?"

* * *

Lament of the Lover.

I want you, my darling, my darling!
The shadows creep up on the spire
And dull is the noise of the city,
And all things with life seem afire.
The glow that all other hearts quicken
Is a pall of despair to my own.
'Tis evening, and like you, my darling,
I, too, am alone.

I need you, my darling, my darling!
I'm tired of the day and its care.
I'll wish you were sitting beside me,
I stroking your beautiful hair,
Forgetting the world and its sorrows,
Forgetting all care but my own—
But the dull city twilight reminds me
I, too, am alone.

I call you, my darling, my darling!
No glad answer comes to my ear,
But memory turns back to the bygone
And calls up a vision most dear.
In fancy I hear you, my darling,
Say: "Love to perfection has grown."
Ah, bliss! but the city reminds me,
I, too, am alone.

I need you, my darling, my darling!
A void in my aching heart yet
Cries aloud for the days that have vanished
And slug of remorse and regret.
But a star rises in the horizon
It's rays shed a light o'er my own,
And I see the day dawning when we, love,
Shall not be alone.

* * *

Don't eat Q cumbers. They will W-U up.

* * *

They were talking about the depth of water; they could run their river steamers in the old days, these two old captains, and one said: "Why, I could run my boat in water two to three feet deep." Heavens," said the other, "that is deep water. I could run mine in the sweat off a water pitcher."

* * *

Soft as silk with golden hair,
Bright as stars were her eyes of blue;
Truly I loved my lady fair,
Truly my lady loved me too.
Did it break my heart when my love lay dead?
Why, bless your heart, she didn't die!
Time wrought changes as it onward spread,
She loves another—so do I.

JIMMY DEENS.

VICTORIA AND NIAGARA.

It was on the 22nd of November, 1855, that the friendly natives with whom he was traveling brought Dr. David Livingston for the first time within sight and sound of the wonderful cataract on the Zambesi river now known as the Victoria Falls. Before finding it, the good missionary had journeyed for nearly two years, and from his point of departure at Kuruman, in Cape Colony, had traversed quite 4,000 miles of hitherto unknown country.

Today one takes the train at Cape Town on Wednesday, passes through Kimberley on Thursday, reaches Buluwayo on Saturday, and late in the afternoon of Sunday, begins to see in the distance the rising pillar of mist from the great cataract.

The natives call it "Mosi-oa-tuni," meaning "the roaring smoke." Twenty miles away the spray thrown back from the depths of the tremendous cavern into which the river tumbles appears like a column of smoke rising from a burning village, and during the last mile of the railway journey the roar of the falling water becomes noticeable. Finally, when the edge of the chasm is reached, if the river is in flood, the eye and ear are assailed by a combination of phenomena that probably cannot be duplicated as marvels anywhere else on the planet.

The first question that is asked of an American who has seen this African wonder generally is. "How does it compare with Niagara?" There is no possibility of comparison. The two are as different as day and night. Niagara is a perfect picture in a lovely natural framework. Every point and line and curve of motionless rock, trembling verdure and gliding water is a touch of majestic beauty. Victoria is simply a phenomenon, a terrific gash in the floor of an apparently unending plain, which, as one gazes, simply swallows a river in a manner that produces almost a thrill of horror.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FAD.

New York Herald.

In the seventeenth century Englishmen thought it injudicious to sleep in rooms facing the sun, so most of the rooms faced the north and east, opening off a passage or else out of each other. At the head of the stairs slept the master and his wife, and all the rooms tenanted by the rest of the household were accessible only through that. The daughters of the house and maid servants lay in rooms on one side, with the maids in those most distant; the men's rooms were on the other side, the sons of the house nearest the chamber of the master, and the serving men furthest away.

THE GIVING OF MILLIONS.

Toronto Star.

Three well-known men have given away, within a few years, $174,816,000, as follows:

Andrew Carnegie—Educational, $61,852,000; libraries, $33,000,000; miscellaneous, $35,500,000.

John D. Rockefeller — Educational, $30,662,000; religious, $1,150,000; miscellaneous, $9,452,000.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons—Small colleges, $3,200,000.

Cured Her Drunken Father.

This young lady says:—"My father often promised to stop drinking but returned to it worse than ever. After a terrible spree, he said, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' I decided to give him the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and did so in his coffee, tea and food entirely without his knowledge. One package removed all his desire for liquor. It is now 15 months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure the cure will last."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet, giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jordon Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Also for sale by Hall & Co., corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

Whatever color scheme you decide on, you will find every wanted shade in BELDING'S SILKS. If there is a new tint or a new effect that you are re-producing, you will find the silk that matches it exactly in

Belding's Silks.

They have the rich sheen—the beautiful lustre—the brilliant colorings—the fast dye—so necessary for dainty hand work. Insist on having Belding's Silks. Every spool full length. Don't take the "just as good" kind.

Your Money Back if Gin Pills Do Not Cure.

'Tis the Kidneys.

When there is a puffiness under the Eyes it is a certain indication the Kidneys are not working properly. There is danger in neglect and the trouble should be immediately corrected. The most effective remedy is

Gin Pills

for they act at once and do their work most thoroughly. All druggists 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes for $2.50 or direct from THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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We make a specialty of Undertaking, and can give the best possible service for the reason that:

We have everything modern, both for the Embalming Process and for General Work.

We are commended by those who have employed us.

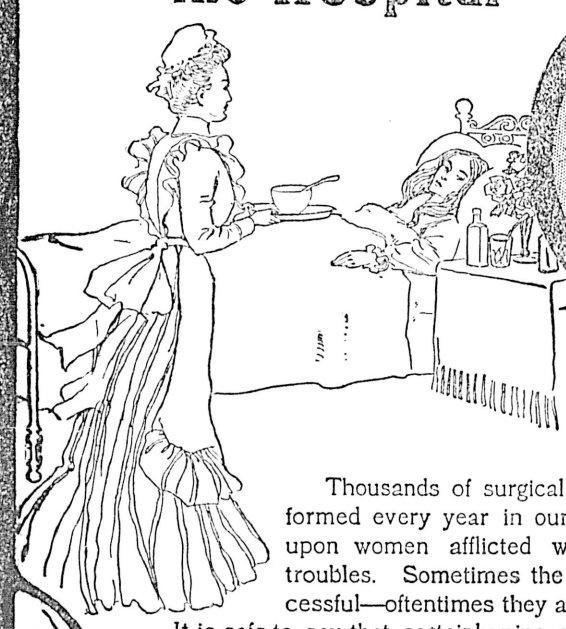
Our Prices are always reasonable.

We carry a large and complete line of every class of Undertaking Goods.

Our experienced certificated staff are promptly available at any time—night or day.

Attention is called to these facts because we recognize that those requiring Undertaking Services ought to have the best.

The Hospital



Thankful are They Who Escape The Surgeon's Knife

Thousands of surgical operations are performed every year in our great city hospitals upon women afflicted with serious female troubles. Sometimes the operations are successful—oftentimes they are not.

It is safe to say that certainly nine out of ten operations for female troubles might have been wholly avoided.

The most valuable tonic and re-builder of the female organism, the medicine with a record of thousands of cases literally snatched from the operating table, is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Do not consent to an operation which may mean death until after you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial. Note what it did for Mrs. Robert Glenn, whose letter follows:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need any recommendation from me, but I am glad to add mine to the many which you have in its favor.

I suffered untold agonies from ovarian troubles for nearly three years, and the doctors told me I must have an operation; but I was unwilling to undergo this, and decided to try your Vegetable Compound.

I am so pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saved me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Please accept my hearty thanks and best wishes.

MRS. ROBERT GLENN, 434 Marie Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Thousands of women, residing in every city and town in Canada, bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills and creates radiant, buoyant female health. For your own sake try it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

When linen looks like cotton after washing that is the result of poor soap.

Sunlight Soap

is a pure, scientifically made soap, which washes linens perfectly white without the least discoloration or injury to the fabric.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

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Your money refunded if you find cause for complaint. 1113

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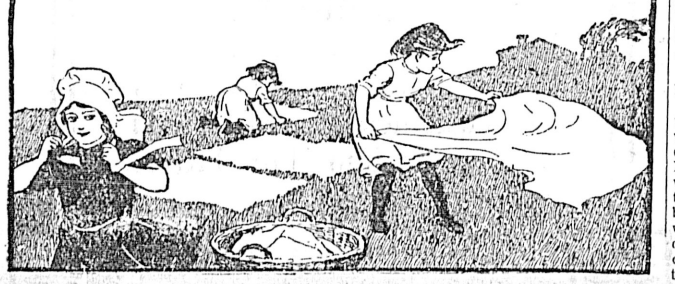

FOR THE CARE OF THE SKIN nothing is better than a regular and daily use of

SIMON POWDER AND SOAP With same perfume. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

The Nova Scotia-ness of Nova Scotia

By A. Macmechan in Canadian Magazine

Seven provinces, seven high contracting parties, make up the Dominion of Canada; and seven is a mystical number, a perfect number. If the great Northwest is carved into two or more the spell will not be broken, for nine is also a mystical number, a perfect number. To the Canadian, Canada spells perfection.

Each province has a charter of its own; the older, the more character, the richer individuality. The newer ones are still in the process of making; but the older ones are made. Quebec is a peasant French community clinging to its mother speech and the stately, picturesque old church, with a small, cultivated upper class deeply interested in literature and art. Quebec is ever mindful of her storied past, and dreams impossible dreams of the future. It is the one community with a folk lore and a folk poetry of its own. The songs of the people are really songs of the people and have a poignant sweetness unmatched except in the minstrelsy of Scotland and the volkslieder of Germany. Their own name for the province is not the official name on the map, but New France, with pathetic reference to the corrupt, tottering, feudal old France, which abandoned them to their fate a century and a half ago. The France they look to today is also a new France, republican, Voltairean, materialistic, busied in removing from the national life every sign, symbol and trace of religion. Ontario is a fiercely democratic, English-speaking state, mundane, practical, intent on agriculture, manufacture, trade, buying and selling and getting gain. Inequalities in wealth and rank are not yet glaring. Its virtues and vices are alike inconspicuous, as of commonplace people who pay their debts and go to church on Sunday. Its civilization is distinctly puritanic. It devotes much time, labor and money to education, and obtains results; its intellectual interests are religion and politics. Underneath is a strong capacity for enthusiasm, manifesting itself in a quixotic, Jacobitish attachment to a sovereign whom not one in ten thousand of the people ever saw, in celebrations of the Dominion's birthday, and a curious readiness to answer the call to arms. Ontario's deepest conviction is that it is Canada.

But the Nova Scotia-ness of Nova Scotia is a very different thing from the Quebecacity of Quebec, or the Ontariosity of Ontario. The peninsula province has a flag, a flower and a nickname all its own. These possessions betoken history.

New France flies the tri-color of the republic, instead of the golden lilies. From the deck of a steamer on the memorable 26th of June, 1896, I saw it hoisted on the beautiful Island of Orleans above the English flag, whatever may have been the omen. If there are two flags on one staff, one must be uppermost. The other provinces must content themselves with the old red ensign, the symbol of Britain's world-wide commerce. The ugly conglomerate splotch of arms in the "fly" has apparently no official recognition. Only Nova Scotia has a provincial flag, not English, not French, but all its own. It is a white flag with a blue St. Andrew's Cross (saltier), dividing the "field" in four. In the centre is the double-tressured lion of Scotland, the ruddy lion ramping in gold. You recognize, of course, the arms of Sir William Alexander, still borne in part by the baronets of Nova Scotia, that order to which Sir Arthur Wardour was so proud to belong. Sir William was a Scot, a poet, and a favorite of that kindly Scot, King James I. of England. He burned to found a kingdom in the new world, and was granted the province of Acadie, just taken from the French. The King himself, as became the pupil of Buchanan, may well have stood sponsor for the Latin name. This was to be a new Scotland, to match new England, new Spain, new Holland, new France. It was to be parceled out into baronies, and, by a legal fiction, was supposed to be part of the county of Edinburgh. The baronets were to be "invested" on Castle Hill of the Good Town. This "flag of a trading company," as it has been called in contempt, flies over government buildings here on high days and holidays. It represents three centuries of history. Indian, Frenchman, Acadian, Gael, Scot, Englishman, German, Catholic, Huguenot, explorer, fur-trader, privateer, fisherman, pirate, loyalist, land-grabber, settler, farmer, miner, sailor, have wrought to make that history. Buried cities, national heroes, fleets and armies, great wars, revolutions, princes of the blood, tribunes of the people, have borne their part in it. The tale is long and fascinating, but can be only hinted here.

One of the chief surprises Nova Scotia holds for those who think it another Nova Zembla is the number and variety of its wild flowers. A great Harvard professor, amateur of roses, once said he would settle in the province if his favorite flowers could be persuaded to grow there. They would grow. All along "The Valley," the happy valley, you will find the white rose blooming beside the doorway of every farmhouse. But the sweetest-scented native flower, and richest in color, is the Mayflower, the trailing arbutus. In Ontario it is a rarity you go miles to find. Here whole parties visit the spring woods to gather them, and return from their quest bearing their sheaves with them. You see ladies in the trams and ferry-boats with great handfuls of them. The country-folk make them an article of merchandise, bound in stiff little bundles in the Green Market. The negro women hawk them from door to door. The business man wears them in his button-hole, and has them on his office-desk. They scent Haligonian drawing rooms. Nova Scotians love the little flower; they celebrate it in verse; and they have defined their right to it as a national emblem by legal enactment against the wiles of the adjacent state of Massachusetts. The Pilgrim Fathers would fain deprive us of our treasure, but "An Act respecting the Floral Emblem of Nova Scotia," Edward Sept. 1., cap. X., will ever stand an insurmountable barrier to their encroachments. From the fact that the Mayflower is the very firstling of the spring, we derive our poetic and significant motto, "We bloom amid the snow."

We have also a nickname, flung at us as a reproach, and adopted proudly and worn as a badge of honor, like "Whig" and "Tory." Our nickname is "Bluenose." Its origin is wrapped in mystery. Some time early in the last century it was used to designate our people and our potatoes. It conveys a sneer at the pinched, cold faces of our provincials, residing in a land of everlasting ice. It is like that most mistaken curse, "Go to Halifax!" Whoever utters that is like Balaam, the son of Balak, he desires to curse but he blesses against his will. I am not prepared to make any general statement regarding the hue of Nova Scotian noses, but I will go into court and swear to the color of Nova Scotian cheeks. Traverse the province from end to end, watch the groups at the railway stations, and your chief impression will be of sturdy men, comely women and chubby children, with the good red blood showing through the clear skin. The cosmetic is fog, perhaps, and sea air. The face of the Nova Scotian girl is like the face of the wild Nova Scotian rose.

Local pride is strong, and who shall blame it? As a country, pays, our province has a varied beauty all its own. The Atlantic coast is a granite wall, indented by uncounted bays, and creeks and harbors, and fiords and inlets, with long and wonderful beaches stretching from headland to headland, with endless islands of every shape and size filling the great bights, with quaint, white old-world fishing villages nestling in the clefts of the rock, each with its legend of storm, or wreck, or buried treasure, or privateer, or Indian raid. On the "Fundy side" the enormous tides that Howe advised us to brag about when we could brag of nothing else, make another kind of landscape—broad alluvial plains, cut through by strange, unresting rivers of loops and basins. With the ebb-tide they empty and become wide red gashes in the earth, with a mere trickle at the bottom. With the flood tide from the sea they fill swiftly from bank to bank, the current boiling, or the "bore" sweeping along a wall of turbulent, roaring water. Outlining their banks run low earthworks, the "dykes" which peasants from Normandy began or built three centuries ago. At certain seasons gaps are made in them to let in the fertilizing sea water. These fields have been cropped for three centuries, and are as rich as ever. On the "Fundy side" is the lovely Annapolis Valley, running the length of the province between the North and South mountains, a sheltered land of wealthy farms and thriving orchards. "New England idealized," a Yale professor called it; in the spring it is "a hundred miles of apple blossoms," in the memorable phrase of Grant.

But Cape Breton is the chief paradise of the searcher after the picturesque. Walpole's Duke of Newcastle was surprised and delighted to discover that it was an island, and still the tourist feels the freshness of this geographical fact. It is an extraordinary island, reversing the schoolbook definition, for it is land almost surrounding a quantity of water. The lake of the Golden Arm almost cleaves it into two islands. This gives unending combinations of hill, crag, forest, islet, water, which those who have seen both compare with the highlands of Scotland. The settlers are largely Highland, and "have the Gaelic." There is a famous Gaelic communion service held every year in the cathedral of Nature, "under the wide and open sky." It is a land of bards; native poets compose songs as they did in the days of Ossian. You can hear still the pathetic "Fhir a bhata" that Black celebrates in his novels, and in some farmhouse you may chance on a rusty dirk or claymore used at Culloden.

The riches of the mine so rarely found together, coal, iron, gold, are ours, the wealth of the orchard and the harvest of the sea. But our chief possession is in men. A sear-faring people, a race living by the ocean, must have advantages over a land-locked people. The man who builds and sails a ship to far-off climes, who trades with far countries, who battles with storm and wreck for his livelihood, must of necessity have a stronger soul, a wider outlook on life and nature, than the man who keeps a shop or tills the peaceful inland fields. Nova Scotia is proud of the men she has bred. She has good reason to be proud of her living sons; but she holds even dearer the memory of her dead. Every town, every county, cherishes traditions of its old families, its first settlers; of the pioneer missionary, the minister who gave half his scanty income to redeem the slave; the adventurous sea captain whose life reads like one of Smollett's novels, the man who settled half a county, the evangelist who stirred the souls of men, the founder of the first academy, the man who first resisted the insolence of office, the loyalist who lost all for the flag. Nova Scotia has a hero, and a hero-worship. His effigy in bronze stands beside the province building in which many of his triumphs were won; but he hardly needs such a monument. You will meet many an old man whose eye will brighten and his face light up when he tells you that he once saw "Joe Howe" and held his horse for him. No man born in British America ever won such affection as this great tribune of the Plebs, our faulty, great-hearted, magnetic, far-sighted, eloquent statesman. The very sons of those who stoned him built his sepulchre. Nova Scotia has also given one far-known name to literature, Haliburton; he remains our only humorist. De Mille, a New Brunswicker, wrote all his novels here. The first man to bridge the Atlantic with a line of steamers was a Halifax merchant, Samuel Cunard. A great fleet still bears his name. One single county, Pictou, has given Canada five college presidents, Dawson to McGill, Grant and Gordon to Queen's, and Ross and Forrest to Dalhousie? Can any other county in Canada make such a boast? Is it an accident that the present Minister of Finance and the leader of the opposition are both Nova Scotians? Count the leaders in our political life since confederation, the honors won by Nova Scotians in academic life, and you will not contest the claim of the little seaboard province to be considered the brain of Canada.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

Mrs. Annie Besant is generally described as the successor of Mme. Blavatsky. But there is one very striking point in Mrs. Besant's character. Unlike most Theosophists, she is not content with the theory. The English Sahib at Benares, the sacred city of the highest of all Indian castes, the Brahmins, may often encounter Annie Besant in the streets or by the sacred Ganges, surrounded by young and ascetic Brahmins, with whom she discourses or tells her beads.

Those who know India are well aware of the insuperable obstacles presented in the problem of caste. They know that a poor mendicant, who looks a degree poorer than the most destitute alien landing on these shores, will, nevertheless, scornfully pull aside his ragged garments to prevent his touching, maybe, a Maharajah of low caste who is passing by. Yet Mrs. Besant has, by means of her Theosophist propaganda, overcome these difficulties. She not only dresses as a Hindoo—for anyone may do that—but she eats only food prepared by Brahmins, has established a college in Benares for the development of Theosophy, and has boldly declared that in a previous incarnation she was a Brahmin. This last stroke on her part is in itself utterly revolutionary, for hitherto the Brahmin believed that his caste was the last and most perfect state in which a soul existed before it entered the Brahmin heaven. Mrs. Besant apparently signifies that she has passed this stage of perfection, and has been evolved as a European lady!

The great Mahatmas have risen up in arms. They have denounced this fascinating and subtle woman, who is so dangerous to the Hindoo mind. She claims that Theosophy is the oldest religion in the world, even preceding that of the Vedas, which existed for thousands of years before Christ. Mrs. Besant's critics reply to this that she can read neither Sanskrit nor Hindoo, so that her judgment is false. Undoubtedly a great mental strife will take place, but whether Mrs. Besant will win or whether the Mahatmas will succeed in reducing her influence is a matter far too mysterious and complicated for a European to attempt to solve. Mrs. Annie Besant was originally married to a Church of England clergyman, after which she became identified with the secularist movement under Charles Bradlaugh.

World Wide Float

JAPANESE MENACE TO EUROPE AND COLONIES IN FAR EAST.

Literary Digest.

Victorious Japan a menace to European possessions in the Far East, is the keynote of an elaborate article by Marcel Dubois in the Correspondant (Paris). He thinks that the future conquests of the Japanese will extend south, not north. They may colonize Korea, but the climate of Manchuria gives the advantage to the Russians over the soldiers of Nippon, who are accustomed to the softer latitude of the monsoons. On the other hand, the vast population of China renders it impossible for the Japanese to build up powerful settlements there. But the path to southern conquest is clear. The writer goes on to say:

"How favorable to the Japanese is the prospect of expansion in the islands and peninsulas of the south! The Philippines could afford room for twenty or thirty millions of descendants of the present Japanese; Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the deltas of the Indo-Chinese region for hundreds of millions. Why, then, did the Japanese strike the first blow of vengeance at Russia, and not at other rivals whose possessions they covet just as eagerly as they do those of the Russians? Their object was clear. They found the naval preparation of Russia quite unequal to the emergency, and the Russians farther removed than any of the powers whom they would profitably attack, from their naval base in Europe. Doubtless they counted also upon the moral effect which would follow the unexpected blow; the obstinacy with which they persisted in the storming of Port Arthur was not a piece of inconsequent folly, it was part of a diplomatic game conducted with consummate skill."

The field of Japanese conquest in the East, we are told, will include the English Indo-Chinese territory and Borneo. Holland will be driven from Java, Sumatra and the rest of her Eastern colonies; France from her Indo-Chinese possessions, and the United States from the Philippines. The writer adds that there is only one way by which Japanese aggression can be checked. He says:

"There are five maritime and colonial powers of Europe, and one of North America, now threatened by Japanese ambition. Instead of washing their hands like Pontius Pilate over the war between Japan and Russia, instead of having recourse to the honeyed promises of peace congresses, these powers should without delay call for active measures. They should consolidate their forces and sign a convention guaranteeing the inviolability of the colonial territory pertaining to each and every party. The Japanese will not remain quiet before the day when Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain have formed a defensive league with exclusive reference to affairs in the Far East. The terms of the alliance will provide for the perpetual presence in the waters of the Far East of a naval squadron of each nation concerned, these four or five squadrons, and those of any other powers that may join the league, to manoeuvre in company. * * * It is to be hoped that the United States of America will wake up to the wonderful temptation which the Philippines offer to the eye of the Japanese. The balance of power on the ocean, thus arrived at, should be maintained by four ironclads and four cruisers from the fleet of each nation, and this 'co-operative fleet' should cruise in as close neighborhood as possible to the Japanese ports, in order to keep watch over Japan's naval armaments and their movements. * * * Japan is even more anxious to found colonies than to export goods. She therefore requires territory, she requires the fruits of conquest, she is bound to acts of seizure by force of arms. It is this point that makes especially formidable in the future the problem of Japanese expansion in the Far East, unless European powers will withstand it by a solid front. It is useless to discuss the rights of the case when only interests are likely to be considered; and, indeed, in politics right is little more than interest writ large. But here we are not playing with words. The Japanese are keenly alive to their own interests, and they have a perfect right to pursue them. They also have the power to do so, and it is possibly this circumstance that raises for them in Europe so many eloquent champions of their rights. The best course for the European powers to take is to follow their example, and unhesitatingly to face this question of self-interest instead of singing hymns of peace and pronouncing denunciations against war, a course which can do little either to suppress war or promote peace."

TOO MUCH DIGNITY.

Toronto World.

Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau, chief justice of Canada and locum tenens at odd and brief intervals of the Governor-General, has provided another melancholy example of the intoxicating effect of an unwonted dignity. Incited by his successful claims to the sonorous title "His Excellency," he bore his load of blushing honors into the senatorial chamber. Convinced that the plenitude of his temporory authority could only be accommodated on the vice-regal throne, he declined to deposit himself and them upon the more modest circumference of a common chair. Our most potent, grave and reverend senators did not take kindly to this assumption of kingly hauteur and ruffled themselves to some purpose over it.

If the chief justice had something of the saving salt of humor he would not have so disported himself to the annoyance of the second chamber and the amusement of the citizens. But thus it happens that he who stands too punctiliously upon the letter of his dignity usually hurts it more than if he left it alone. In this case the incident had a mysterious sequel. A typewritten statement received at the press gallery, in a cover addressed in the offending justiciar's own handwriting, made known the fact that he had obtained from the Governor-General the permission to be exempted from acting as administrator. This was immediately succeeded by a denial from the gubernatorial secretary of what he was pleased to call the "rumor" that the chief justice had asked to be relieved. Many will be inclined to think it unfortunate that relief did not come and that Sir Henri was not freed from the depressing nightmares consequent on further laches in the ceremonies, privileges and empty compliments evidently so dear to his soul.

There does certainly seem to be room for some more simple and democratic method of signifying the formal assent necessary to transform bills into acts. In an ancient country where forms are historic and express a real continuity there may be reasons for preserving them. But in Canada in these days assent given by a deputy of the sovereign clothed in the customary habiliments of a gentleman is just as valid as if given by the same deputy in gorgeous raiment and seated on an imaginary throne. Best of all a simpler form of procedure would prevent temporary officials, jealous of their dignity and insistent upon its most minute punctilios, from bringing themselves and their office into ridicule and disrepute. The chief justice should bethink him in such matters of the pregnant words of Shakespeare:

"O, but man; proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority;
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep; who with our spleens,
Would all themselves laugh mortal."

A WONDER OF THE WORLD.

From Theodore F. Wagenen's "The Victoria Falls" in the June Century.

The Zambesi valley, for a hundred miles or more in every direction from the cataract, is a rough and broken plateau, covered with low brush and stunted trees, with here and there an outcrop of somber basaltic rock, all thoroughly uninteresting. The herbage is but faintly green, and the tropical sky only faintly blue. It is a hazy half-tone landscape, wanting in clear-cut lines in every direction, and lacking above everything else that element we always unconsciously seek in a nature-picture—life. The absence of this produces in the mind a feeling of lonliness and often of fear. Across this solemn scene appears a river that in flood-time is perhaps half a mile wide. If a deaf man were following down one of its banks, he would notice little but the quiet water and the odd-looking column of smoke ahead. As this column was approached, he would expect to see the river banks bending, and the water flowing away to one side of the conflagration, and might glance to the right and left to note the direction taken. But the panaroma changes as he gazes. The river is no more. And there, where it should be, is only the brown plain, as lonely, brush-covered, and monotonous as ever. One must go twenty miles farther before the vanished water and the surface of the land again commingle, before it will be possible to walk along the bank in company with the river. So sudden and startling is the transformation.

Meantime the pillar of smoke has resolved itself into a dense mist forced upward in terrific puffs from a yawning gash stretching directly across the bed of the river. This fearful abyss is every second swallowing thousands of tons of green-and-white water, and belching up blasts of mist that rise hundreds of feet into the air and hurry away with the winds as if rejoicing at their escape from the inferno below. And somewhere, nearly four hundred feet below, the entrapped river is fighting its way between sheer walls of black oh ffl pordTa sEsoo shrlu rd raht rock toward a narow cleft in the eastern wall, whence it escapes, foaming curves of a deep gorge leading off to the eastward. One goes to an edge of this delivering chasm, and looks down upon the tossing waters, ever pressed from behind by other floods struggling out of the narrow black gateway, and perhaps the most prominent mental sensation is that of thankfulness that even in such a grim and ghastly way nature has provided a means by which the fearful slit of a throat above that has swallowed the stream can disgorge it again without causing an overwhelming catastrophe.

The Victoria cataract should be visited at least twice before one is competent to pass an opinion upon it. When the river is in flood (July) the scene is simply terrible. One sees nothing but an enormous sheet of water disappearing into the bowels of the earth, with a noise as of mountains falling upon one another, while from the awful gash comes back in fierce gusts and swirls the foaming breath of the tortured element below. But in December, when the water is low, the edge of the cataract shows as a long, creamy film of lovely lace; the rising mist flows softly away through the little rain forest before the cavern's lip; the gigantic vault itself becomes a wonderful spectacle, a dream of neutral tints, a cave of beauty. Far down in its dark depths the waters, gliding along the rocky walls, and bending gracefully around the corners toward the narrow outlet, pass gaily and laughingly to freedom. For a time the demon of the cataract is sleeping.

JIU-JITSU BAD FOR THE NERVES.

"American Medicine" pronounces an expert opinion unfavorable to the Japanese system of "trick wrestling" called jiu-jitsu, on two grounds—first, that even if the ordinary American or European could, by years of practice, succeed in becoming adept in the difficult art, the trouble would not be worth the pains, because less practice in boxing would equip the ordinary man with a better means of self-defence; and, second, because jiu-jitsu is harmful to the people who practice it. Every schoolboy knows that by having one's fingers bent back, great pain, or even great injury, may be inflicted. The low gangs of thugs in American cities know that by striking a foul blow or by gripping a man by the throat or by gouging an adversary may be disabled suddenly. These are old tricks, known to and practiced by brutes. Jiu-jitsu is something of the kind, reduced to a fine art. Jiu-jitsu must depend for its effectiveness upon an "intimate anatomic knowledge of joints and peripheral nerves," and the practitioner presses upon exposed nerves and tender joints, or must know how to twist joints out of place, and the like. If the Japanese are injured in this kind of game nobody in Japan cares, but American Medicine says that American physicians ought to warn their patients and the public generally that, while Japanese experts may stand a good deal of this sort of handling, ordinary Americans who take up the fad will, and do now, suffer from "twisted, sprained and permanently damaged joints and traumatic neuritis." Another objection to this system, which apotheosizes the foul blow, is that it is wholly at variance with our ideas and practices from the days of chivalry down to the Marquis of Queensberry rules, or even to those of the old London prize ring.

BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

The outcome of that wire fence contract let by the interior department at Ottawa goes to show that wire entanglements are dangerous in peace as well as war.—Hamilton Herald.

THE HOCKEY GIRL.

Madame.

Until a year or two ago the English girl was a thing of beauty. But what is she now? Just a hockey girl—nothing more nor less. It would be a libel on manhood to call her masculine, for she is simply a parody on the sex she tries to ape. Her walk is the walk of the clod-hopper. With shoulders rounded, arms swinging and toes turned in, she ambles awkwardly along until every woman with a spark of refinement blushes for her sex and mourns the glories of old-time graces.

A LITTLE ENGLANDER'S VIEW.

London Truth.

"My idea of politics begins and ends with a desire to see the sun shine on the British Isles. To better the lot of the forty-two millions that inhabit them is my sole aim. I would exchange our whole Empire for the certainty that that there will be fewer suffering from want in the British Isles, and that the toiling millions of which our population is mainly composed, will find life better worth living. I would give up India for old-age pensions, Australia and Canada for a free breakfast-table, and all our recent annexations in Africa for a substantial reduction in our present heavy taxation."

WORLD'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

Deshler Welch in June Century.

The Simplon is the longest tunnel in the world, and has been finished in the face of tremendous difficulties, most of which were entirely unexpected, and many of which presented new problems for engineers. It extends from Brieg in Switzerland to Iselle in Italy, the total length being a little over twelve and one-fourth miles—21,576 yards in fact. In comparison with other great tunnels, the following table will be interesting:

	Miles.
The Simplon	12 1-4
St. Gothard	9 3-4
Mont Cenis	7 1-2
Arlberg	6 3-4
Hoosac (U. S.)	4 3-4
Severn	4 1-3

CHARACTER IN SHOES.

Chicago News.

A certain shoemaker is a firm believer in "shoeology." He says: "Worn boots go ahead of the art of fortune-telling from the lines of the hand. In one shoe, for instance, I see irresolution, changeableness, inclination to slovenliness and occasional fits of ill-humor.

"Show me any person's footgear after two months' wear and I will describe the character of the person.

"If the soles and heels are worn evenly, then the wearer is a resolute, able business man, with a clear head, a trustworthy official, or an excellent wife and mother. If the sole is worn on the outside, the wearer is inclined to adventurous, uncertain, fitful deeds, or, if a woman, to bold, self-willed, capricious tricks.

"The sole being worn on the inner side shows hesitation and weakness in a man and modesty in a woman."

WHAT THE JAPS FORGOT.

Le Temps, Paris.

Count von Bulow, who loves a good-humored joke, at a recent dinner party addressed Count Mouye, the Japanese minister, in the following terms: "Do you know, Count, that we Germans are beginning to feel particularly proud of you Japs? You are the best pupils we have ever had. You have not only adopted our tactics, but our system of campaign, including your use of artillery, is German. Almost all your doctors have studied in Germany, and you have imitated us even to the inauguration of a social democratic movement."

"You are quite correct, chancellor," replied the Japanese diplomat, "but there is one thing which we did not borrow from you."

"What was that?" asked Count von Bulow, with some curiosity.

"Your fear of Russia."

Boys' English Jerseys in white, red and navy blue, 75c and $1.00 each. B. Williams & Co.

CHICAGO'S LITERARY EXPERT.

Life.

The libel suit of Professor Triggs of Chicago University against the Sun produced some amusing incidents. The professor, who taught English literature at that institution, was put through an examination in "Romeo and Juliet," "Maud Muller," and "Barbara Frietchie."

It was developed that he did not know who Mercutio, Tybalt and Benvolio were, he could not locate the scene of the play, he did not know the names of the two houses who were at war, and he could not place passages from the poems known to almost every schoolboy. He was given a verdict of 6 cents.

IMPERIAL MISINFORMATION.

Argonaut.

A good story is told concerning Emperor William's visit to Corfu. A party of English midshipmen were returning to their ships, after an excursion on foot to Achilleon, the Empress of Austria's palace. On arriving at the ferry they found that the boat was too small to convey the whole party, and three or four of the midshipmen stripped and swam over, passing as they did so the nunnery on Ulysses Island, which is situated half way across.

Emperor William, on hearing of the incident, signaled to Admiral Sir Comptom Domville: "I hear your midshipmen have been shocking the good nuns by their costumes," to which the admiral replied, also by signal: "Have heard; may mention your Majesty is misinformed in one particular; the young gentlemen hadn't any costumes."

THE THUNDER OF IT.

The Khan.

If our power of hearing were multiplied five times we would hear the grasses growing, the buds swelling, the worms burrowing the earth, the rush of great clouds miles away, the roaring of innumerable branches, the thunder of cataracts only an inch high, while a bug crawling along a fence would make a sound like a gravel train crossing a trestle bridge.

We hear all that's good for us in this world, and although we hear things that we should not hear, and do not hear things that we ought to hear, and there is no health in us, yet our ears are tuned by the Great Organist to hear just so much and so far, and we can't improve upon them without inviting disaster. It is not the size of one's ears that makes for good hearing. The mule with his immense lugs does not hear the farm bell ring quittin' time an instant sooner than the high-bred mares with the little, delicately-shaped ears.

And the blind earth cried out: "Let me see!" And the stars shouted, "Hear, hear!"

WHOOPING COUGH.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquifies the tough mucous, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by all druggists.

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WHO DOES THE BUYING?
THE WOMEN OF COURSE!
The paper that goes into THE FAMILY regularly six mornings in the week, including the universal reading day---SUNDAY and is read by the women before they come to town to do their shopping, is the paper to advertise in---such a paper is
THE COLONIST
It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both. THE COLONIST is emphatically the family paper of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the COLONIST'S great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.